FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CEMA PROTOCOL ON COOPERATIVES SIGNED 21 MAY

LD212112 Budapest MTI in English 1702 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Budapest, 21 May (MTI)--The presidents of the cooperative unions of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance concluded their three-day conference with the signing of a protocol in the north Hungarian town of Matrafured on Thursday.

The topics discussed included additional ways for cooperation between the cooperative movements of the CMEA countries and sovereign developing states. Cooperative organizations of the socialist countries plan to engage in training cooperative cadres of the third world and organize regular exchange of experience and information.

The heads of the delegations were received by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee, and Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

CEMA SESSION ON POWER SUPPLY HELD IN STARA ZAGORA

AU260951 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] The 58th session of the CEMA permanent committee on cooperation in the power supply sector opened in Stara Zagora this morning.

The festive plenary session was inaugurated by Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is the permanent representative of Bulgaria to CEMA.

Comrade Lukanov welcomed the delegates to the 58th session, which is a jubilee session. This is the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the CEMA permanent committee on cooperation in power supply. New successes have been achieved in scientific-technical and economic cooperation aimed at ensuring a planned development of electric power supply in the fraternal socialist countries during this period.

The 58th session of the CEMA permanent committee on cooperation in the power supply sector is being attended by delegates from CEMA member countries, as well as by a delegation from Yugoslavia, according to a special agreement signed between CEMA and the SFRY Government. Angola is participating as well, at the invitation of the CEMA secretariat.

The session held today is chaired by Petr Stepanovich Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification, who is chairman of the CEMA permanent committee on cooperation in the power supply sector.

CEMA STATISTICS SESSION HELD IN BUCHAREST

AU261730 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] The proceeding of the 37th meeting of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in the Field of Statistics took place in Bucharest today. On this occasion, Comrade Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister and permanent representative of the Socialist Republic of Romania within CEMA, greeted the participating delegations on behalf of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The meeting is attended by delegations from the CEMA member countries and Yugoslavia.

POLISH AMBASSADOR ASKS FOR COMPROMISE AT MBFR

AU262037 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 May 81 pp 1, 6

["Speech by Polish Delegate at the Vienna Talks: The Socialist Countries Are Prepared for a Constructive Dialogue," by PAP correspondent F. Malinowski--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] VIENNA (PAP)--THE 271ST PLENARY SESSION OF THE 7 SOCIALIST STATES AND THE 12 NATO STATES, PARTICIPATING IN NEGOTIATIONS ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE, WAS HELD IN VIENNA ON THURSDAY.

Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak, head of the Polish delegation, took the floor in the proceedings.

ACCORDING TO INFORMATION FROM JANUSZ RYCHLAK, SPOKESMAN FOR THE POLISH DELEGATION, HE EMPHASIZED AGAIN THAT THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES WANTED THE VIENNA TALKS TO BRING ABOUT AN AGREEMENT SOON ON THE FIRST STAGE OF LIMITATION. AMBASSADOR STRULAK DEPLORED THE FACT THAT THE WEST DID NOT CHANGE ITS POSITION IN THE PRESENT, 24TH ROUND OF THE TALKS, CONTINUED TO RAISE UNACCEPTABLE PROPOSALS AND DID NOT CONSIDER THE COMPROMISE INITIATIVES OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES.

The main defect of the Western draft agreement on the first stage of the limitation lies in the lack of commitments involving the limitations which should be made by West European participants in the Vienna talks. It is obvious that if in the first stage the Soviet Union reduced its armed forces to a larger extent than the United States, the NATO allies could not at the same time increase their armies, amounting at present to three-quarters of NATO forces in central Europe. Those countries should undertake to make appropriate reductions in their armed forces in the second stage of the reductions.

THAT IS THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FOR THE SECURITY OF THE SOCIALIST STATES. NO AGREEMENT IS POSSIBLE IF IT IS NOT MET. IN THAT CONTEXT THE SPEAKER REFERRED TO THREE COMPROMISE PROPOSALS MADE BY THE SOCIALIST STATES. The first of them is the proposal to collectively freeze the forces of all the immediate participants in the negotiations in the period between the reduction stages. The second is to obligate all the direct participants in the negotiations to reduce their armed forces proportionally to the strength of the country's forces in the limitation zone. Last but not least, the third proposal provides that, after two stages of limitation, the armed forces of any individual country would not be allowed to exceed the 50 percent ceiling in proportion to the strength of the alliance's forces in the limitation zone.

THE PROPOSALS MADE BY THE SOCIALIST STATES TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE POINT OF VIEW OF WEST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, FOR EXAMPLE REGARDING THE POSSIBLE FLEXIBLE TREATMENT OF THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF TROOPS BELONGING TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES. THE PURPOSE OF THOSE PROPOSALS IS TO RAPIDLY CONCLUDE THE FIRST LIMITATION AGREEMENT. It is possible to accept the proposals irrespective of the continuing discussion on the strength of troops. The acceptance of those proposals would be proof of the West's real interest in making progress in the Vienna talks.

AMBASSADOR STRULAK CALLED ON ALL WESTERN PARTICIPANTS IN THE TALKS TO RECONSIDER THEIR STANCE, TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE FLEXIBILITY AND READINESS OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES FOR CONSTRUCTIVE DIALOGUE, AND TO MEET HALF-WAY THE PROPOSALS MADE BY THOSE COUNTRIES, WHICH WOULD MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO INITIATE THE PROCESS OF MILITARY DETENTE IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

In reply to the speech by the Polish delegate, a spokesman of the NATO delegations reiterated that the Western proposals of December 1979 provided a sufficient basis for discussion on and drafting the first agreement. The spokesman made the issue of freezing the armed forces of partners in the Vienna talks between the limitation stages dependent on a previous agreement regarding numerical strength. In practice that means further blocking progress in the Vienna talks.

TURKISH MINISTER THANKS AUTHORITIES FOR HELP

AU271845 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 27 May (BTA correspondent)--A session of the Bulgaro-Turkish Committee on Economic, Industrial and Techno-Scientific Cooperation began in Ankara. Speaking to newsmen, Mr Kemal Canturk, head of the Turkish delegation and Turkey's minister of trade, thanked on behalf of his government for the help and cooperation extended by the Bulgarian authorities in closing the incident with the hijacked Turkish plane at Burgas. Then he underlined the positive development of Bulgaria and Turkey's cooperation in the agriculture, industry, power generation and other economic branches.

The head of the Bulgarian delegation, Minister of Transport Vasil Tsanov, emphasized the great importance attached by the Bulgarian Government to the goodneighborly relations and the cooperation of Bulgaria and Turkey.

In the talks between the members of the different commissions included in the Bulgaro-Turkish committee, there are discussed the possibilities for expanding the cooperation in trade, industry, transport, power generation, tourism, as well as for developing the techno-scientific relations of Bulgaria and Turkey.

Last night Minister Vasil Tsanov was received by Turkey's Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal. At the meeting they dwelt on the prospects to deepening Bulgaro-Turkish economic and trade relations.

ZHIVKOV'S FIRST DAY ACTIVITIES IN GREECE REPORTED

AU271601 Sofia BTA in English 1433 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Rhodes, 27 May (BTA correspondent)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, arrived on a formal and friendly visit to Greece at the invitation of Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Republic of Greece.

The present visit of the head of the Bulgarian state in Greece is a fresh proof of the consistent, principled, realistic and constructive foreign policy of the BCP and Bulgaria, which is not searching for temporary advantage but is aimed at consolidating the trust, friendship, goodneighbourly cooperation in the Balkans, a foreign policy having as its main goal the healing of the security and peace in this part of the world, on the European Continent and in the world. This policy has been approved and confirmed once again by the 12th BCP Congress. At the congress Mr Todor Zhivkov made new constructive proposals for establishing the Balkan Peninsula as a region of lasting peace and cooperation.

This seventh in a series of Bulgaro-Greek summits is the expression of the common desire of the two neighbouring peoples to live in peace, friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation. The previous ascending development of the relations and cooperation of Bulgaria and Greece are a telling proof of the fruitful results attained by the relations of two states of different sociopolitical systems, built on the principles of peaceful coexistence, when goodwill, trust and striving for constructive dialogue are at hand.

The previous results of the Bulgaro-Greek summit-level meetings, which have already become a good tradition, are good reason to expect that the Bulgaro-Greek dialogue beginning today will be equally fruitful and will contribute to expanding the cooperation of the two adjacent countries and to consolidating the goodneighbourliness, friendship and cooperation, for the healing of peace in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

At the Rhodes Island Airport Mr Todor Zhivkov was welcomed by Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis and other officials.

Mr Dimitrios Venetoclis, the mayor of the town of Rhodes, where the two heads of state arrived, decorated Mr Todor Zhivkov with the Rhodes Gold Medal for his extremely great contribution to the development of the Greek-Bulgarian relations.

Addressing the many people gathered to attend this ceremony, the Bulgarian leader said: "My esteemed friend, Greece's president, Mr Karamanlis, and myself are working selflessly for the development of Bulgaro-Greek and Greek-Bulgarian friendship. And this joint activity of ours is giving fruitful results--there really is friendship and good cooperation between our two peoples".

Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed the conviction that this visit of his to Greece, too, will promote the furthering of Bulgaro-Greek relations, will contribute to expanding the cooperation and consolidating the peace in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world. Some time later there was a brief talk between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

TODOROV RECEIVES USSR STATE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

AU211420 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] On 21 May Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Aleksandr Bulgakov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education. Issues related to further developing cooperation in vocational and professional training were discussed.

The meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Prof Aleksandur Fol, minister of national education.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

AU241635 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] On 24 May in Sofia a program on further developing and strengthening the cooperation between the Bulgarian Ministry of National Education and the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education was signed. The program covers the period of 1981-85. It aims at improving the quality of the cadres' vocational training in accordance with the requirements of scientific-technological progress. Problems of education at the present stage will be studied together, study programs will be perfected and study aids improved. The exchange of specialists and students will have a special significance.

The program was signed by Aleksandur Fol, minister of national education, and Aleksandr Bulgakov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education. The ceremony was attended by Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

BOZHINOV OPENS SOVIET-BULGARIAN GAS PIPELINE

AU251912 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] The southern branch of the Druzhba Soviet-Bulgarian gas pipeline was inaugurated in Dimitrovgrad tonight. It was built according to Soviet projects with the assistance of Soviet specialists. At the meeting held at the Dimitrovgrad chemical plant Comrade Todor Bozhinov delivered a speech.

He pointed out that under the conditions of our socialist and economic integration with the Soviet Union it became possible for Bulgaria to be supplied with Soviet natural gas, which is an exceptionally valuable raw material and is accelerating our economic development.

ZHIVKOV GREETS SFRY PRESIDENT ON ELECTION

AU181846 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, Chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram of congratulations, to Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY State Presidency, on the occasion of his election to this post. The telegram expresses the conviction that the development of comprehensive cooperation between our two socialist neighbor countries will strengthen and develop in the interest of both the Bulgarian and Yugoslav peoples, in the interest of peace and socialism in the Balkans and throughout the world.

ZHIVKOV GREETS TURKISH PRESIDENT ON HOLIDAY

AU212057 Sofia BTA in English 1858 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] Sovia, 21 May (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, State Council president, has sent a telegram to Army General Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey, expressing sincere congratulations on the centenary of the birth of the great son of the Turkish people and founder of the Republic of Turkey, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk.

The telegram stresses that the people of Bulgaria have always regarded with sympathy the (?cause) of Ataturk and the struggle of the friendly Turkish people for a happier life. The telegram mentions also the friendly feelings of Kemal Ataturk to Bulgaria and the people of Bulgaria, the policy of understanding and cooperation between the two countries advocated by him.

In conclusion, conviction is expressed in the telegram that Bulgaro-Turkish relations will continue to develop to the benefit of the two peoples, in the interests of peace and security in the Balkans and the world.

ZHIVKOV GREETS PARIS CONFERENCE ON SOUTH AFRICA

AU250947 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 May 81 pp 1,2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram to the International Conference on Sanctions Against South Africa, which is taking place under UN auspices in UNESCO Headquarters in Paris:

Esteemed Mr Chairman,

The International Conference on Sanctions Against South Africa, convoked on the basis of UN General Assembly resolution 34/93, is taking place at an especially important stage of the national liberation struggle of the peoples in southern Africa, which are still under colonial and racist oppression.

For many years the United Nations organization has discussed and proposed measures for removing the shameful system of apartheid, which not only is a crime against mankind, but also represents a growing danger for peace and security in Africa and the world. Significant efforts have been made to stop the illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African regime and grant the Namibian people its irrevocable right to self-determination and independence, for which it has already selflessly been struggling for two decades under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO]. The South African regime has categorically been called upon to stop its aggressive acts against neighboring African countries, acts which are creating an explosive atmosphere in this part of the African Continent.

World public opinion unreservedly supports the national liberation struggle of the peoples in southeran Africa. However, the South African regime is ignoring the UN decisions. This regime, in a rude violation of the UN Charter, is continuing and even intensifying its policy of apartheid, repression, aggression and terror.

Simultaneously, there is much proof that the conduct of this policy is only being made possible because of the military, political, economic and moral aid rendered to the racist regime by certain countries. Their position at the recent UN Security Council debates testify to this attitude.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the entire Bulgarian public decisively condemn the racist, colonial and aggressive policy of the South African regime. We maintain no relations with this regime and insist that it immediately stop its illegal occupation of Namibia and aggressive acts against the independent African countries. The People's Republic of Bulgaria firmly supports the legal struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa for self-determination and independence and against the acts of these imperialist forces, which contrary to the UN resolutions are continuing to support the racist regime and are trying to frustrate the granting of real independence to Namibia. We firmly believe that under SWAPO leadership the Namibian people will implement their right to self-determination and independence.

We consider that it is especially important now to render full support to this struggle. Therefore we are convinced that it is necessary to take measures to completely isolate South Africa internationally and impose sanctions in accordance with the UN Charter.

Please allow me to wish success to the International Conference on Sanctions Against South Africa, and express my confidence that the conference will have a significant role in the efforts to finally liquidate colonialism and apartheid, and that it will mobilize world public opinion to support the national liberation struggle of the peoples in southern Africa--a struggle which inevitably will end successfully.

COOPERATION GROUP WITH LIBYA HOLDS SESSION

AU261443 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 26 May (BTA)--As a developing country Libya is one of Bulgaria's chief economic partners. Last year bilateral trade--exchange of goods and services--exceeded 400 million dollars. This year's bilateral trade is expected to increase considerably. At the 11th session of the Bulgaro-Libyan Economic and Technoscientific Cooperation Committee which opened here today, a number of issues related to bilateral economic ties were discussed. Also considered were possibilities of increasing and diversifying bilateral trade (Bulgaria exports machinery and equipment, complete plants, meat and livestock, etc. to Libya and imports predominantly oil), of carrying out geological prospecting, of sending Bulgarian specialists to Libya--medical personnel, specialists in the field of agriculture, power generation, etc. Issues regarding project construction in Libya were also discussed. Special importance was attached to setting up joint Bulgaro-Libyan associations--the establishment of such organisations in transport, in the building of hothouses, etc. are planned.

Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian foreign trade minister is the head of the Bulgarian delegation to the session, and on Libyan side--Mr Bashir Judah, agriculture and agrarian reform secretary of the General Popular Committee.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH CONGO PUBLISHED IN SOFIA

AU211930 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 May 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and secretary general of the BCP Central Committee, a state delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo led by Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] Central Committee, president and chairman of the Council of Ministers accompanied by his wife, paid a friendly visit to Bulgaria on 17 and 18 May.

The esteemed Congolese guest laid a wreath and paid honors to the coffin of Georgi Dimitrov--the great son of the Bulgarian people and eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement.

Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the PCT Central Committee, president and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo, visited some of the most noteworthy sites in Sofia. The Congolese guest and those accompanying him were welcomed everywhere with cordial and friendly feelings.

During the visit, talks were held between Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and secretary general of the BCP Central Committee, and Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the PCT Central Committee and president and chairman of the Council of Ministers, in an atmosphere of genuine friendship and full mutual understanding.

The following persons attended the talks:

On the Bulgarian side: Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs; Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council; Dimitur Stanishev and Milko Balev, secretaries of the BCP Central Committee; Stamen Stamenov, BCP Central Committee member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of metallurgy and mineral resources; Angel Bobokov, BCP Central Committee member and chief of the Agricultural Department at the BCP Central Committee; Col Gen Kirili Kosev, BCP Central Committee member and chief of the Main Political Administration at the Bulgarian People's Army; Emil Aleksandrov, director general at the General Directorate for "International Cultural Activity" at the Committee for Culture, and Dimitur Subev, Bulgarian ambassador to the People's Republic of the Congo.

On the Congolese side: Pierre Nze, PCT Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs; Camille Boungou, PCT Central Committee member and main secretary of the Secretariat of the chairman of the PCT Central Committee; Ange-Edouard Poungui, PCT Central Committee member and adviser to the president on financial matters; Edouard Okombi, PCT Central Committee member and chief of the Army Main Political Directorate; Aime Emmanuel Yoka, minister-delegate in charge of cooperation and chief of the president's office; Jean Itade, minister of industry and fishing; Frank Gaston Tsikabaka-Lupey, ambassador-political adviser to the president and secretary general at the Ministry of Cooperation; Laurent Mann, Congolese ambassador to Bulgaria; Daniel Abibi, adviser to the president on cultural matters, (Gaston Mabuana), adviser to the president on juridicial matters, and (Clement Mouamba), adviser to the prime minister on cultural matters.

During the talks, the two sides reviewed bilateral relations in detail and also certain international issues of mutual interest.

Todor Zhivkov acquainted his esteemed guest with the Bulgarian people's achievements in building a developed socialist society, with the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, with the Eighth 5-Year Plan on socioeconomic development of Bulgaria and with the work which the party and government are performing to fulfill the congress' decisions.

Denis Sassou-Nguesso was also briefed on the celebrations devoted to the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state. The Bulgarian side expressed gratitude to the chairman of the PCT Central Committee for the wide response to these celebrations among the friendly Congolese people, and for the establishment of a national committee in the People's Republic of the Congo on this occasion under the chairmanship of Comrade Antoinette Sassou-Nguesso.

Denis Sassou-Nguesso highly appraised the successes of the Bulgarian people achieved under the BCP's leadership in building a developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

On his behalf, Denis Sassou-Nguesso briefed Todor Zhivkov on the Congolese people's efforts to fulfill the decisions of the Third Extraordinary PCT Congress and on the successes in strengthening the political and economic independence of the People's Republic of the Congo.

Todor Zhivkov highly appraised the results achieved by the Congolese people under the leadership of the PCT in strengthening the national independence of the People's Republic of the Congo, in developing and deepening the process of socioeconomic reforms, in raising the standards of living and in following an anti-imperialist and anticolonial foreign policy.

The two party and state leaders expressed satisfaction with the state and development of cooperation between the BCP and the PCT, built on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, as well as in the struggle for social progress and for safeguarding and strengthening world peace.

The leaders of the two delegations devoted special attention to relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of the Congo in the economic, scientific-technical and cultural spheres. They were pleased to note that these relations have developed positively. Their firm determination to intensify cooperation in conformity with the principles of equality, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual respect for national sovereignty was also confirmed.

During the visit of the president of the People's Republic of the Congo, a memorandum on the talks about economic and cultural cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of the Congo was coordinated.

The leaders of the two delegations also exchanged views on the basic issues of the international situation. They were pleased to note the unanimity of the two sides on the issues discussed. Their will to struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialisms, racism and the policy of apartheid, as well as for disarmament, detente and safeguarding world peace was also reaffirmed. In this connection, the leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of the Congo expressed full support for the latest peace initiatives submitted by Leonid Brezhnev to the 26th CPSU Congress.

They established that imperialist aggressiveness is threatening world peace. They decisively condemned attempts to bring instability to the progressive regimes, the efforts to protect imperialist domination over the national assets of the developing countries, and the actions against the national-liberation and anti-imperialist movement under the false pretext of struggling against "international terrorism."

The Congolese delegation highly appraised the active foreign policy of the People's of Bulgaria aimed at strengthening peace, good neighborliness and mutually beneficial cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and throughout the world.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the CSCE Final Act in Helsinki. They expressed hope that the Madrid meeting will conclude with constructive decisions in the interest of developing cooperation, deepening the process of detente and convening a European disarmament conference as a major stage toward full and general disarmament in the world.

Special attention was devoted to the situation on the African Continent.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria acclaims the successes of the Congolese people and the rest of the African peoples in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. The two leaders condemned imperialism's support for the South African Republic in its actions against the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique and the other front-line countries.

It was also emphasized that the Western countries' cooperation with the South African racists in the military sphere, and particularly in nuclear weapons cooperation, is spearheaded against peace not only in Africa but also throughout the world.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of the Congo acclaimed the independence of Zimbabwe which was achieved as a result of an armed struggle against colonialism. They decisively support the struggle of the South African people against apartheid, and express their full solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people for national independence under the leadership of their only legitimate representative, the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO]. They also insist upon a comprehensive fulfillment of the UN decisions on Namibia's independence.

The two leaders emphasized the major role which the United Nations is playing in African unity and in the struggle to liquidate colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, as well as to develop cooperation among the African peoples.

The two sides highly appraised the participation of the African countries in the Nonaligned Movement, which is becoming a major stabilizing factor in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, as well as for defending world peace and for establishing a new, just international economic order.

The two leaders again expressed their full support for the revolution of the Afghan people.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of the Congo again express wholehearted solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in the struggle for defending their independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignity, as well as for establishing relations of good neighborliness and cooperation among the countries in this part of the world. The two sides declare that the National-Revolutionary Council in Kampuchea is the only legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people, and also support their right to represent this country in the United Nations and in other international organizations.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of the Congo reaffirm their support for the idea of making the Indian Ocean an area of peace, and of convening a conference in this connection in the spirit of the UN decisions.

Special attention was devoted to the Middle East situation. After condemning the Camp David agreements, the two sides again expressed support for the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine, under the PLO's leadership, and expressed the conviction that a genuine, just solution of the Middle East conflict can be achieved only after a complete withdrawal of Israel from the 1967 occupied Arab territories, by respecting the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to establish an independent state of their own, and also by recognizing the right to independent existence of all countries in this area.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of the Congo expressed adherence to the goals and principles included in the UN statute, and also a determination to work for strengthening this statute.

Denis Sassou-Nguesso expressed cordial gratitude to the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and to the Bulgarian people for the cordial welcome accorded to him.

Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the PCT Central Committee, president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers, invited a Bulgarian state and party delegation led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov to pay an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of the Congo. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date of the visit will be coordinated through diplomatic channels. Sofia, 18 May 1981.

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT OF ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AU241032 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 May 81 p 2

["Text" of Bulgarian-Angolan communique on 17-20 May visit to Bulgaria of Paulo Jorge, Angola's minister of foreign affairs]

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Paulo Jorge, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, made an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria from 17 to 20 May 1981.

Paulo Jorge, Angola's minister of foreign affairs, laid a wreath and paid respects to the coffin of Georgi Dimitrov, the teacher and leader of the Bulgarian people and a prominent figure of the international communist and workers' movement.

Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, received Paulo Jorge, Angola's minister of foreign affairs, and exchanged opinions with him on matters of common interest.

Minister Paulo Jorge visited the cities of Plovdiv and Varna, where he was acquainted with some of these cities' sites as well as with the two okrugs' socioeconomic and cultural development.

During the official talks, which took place in an atmosphere of sincere friendship, the two ministers of foreign affairs exchanged opinions on matters pertaining to the present state of bilateral relations and discussed prospects for their development. The two ministers noted with satisfaction that relations between the two countries are successfully developing in various spheres in the spirit of the Bulgarian-Angolan treaty on friendship and cooperation.

The two sides expressed their wish to cooperate in further developing and strengthening bilateral relations and cooperation, and stressed the great significance of the meetings and talks between the two countries' first party and state leaders for this matter, as well as the necessity of intensifying the relations on all levels, including the ministries of foreign affairs. The ministers exchanged the ratified documents of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Angola.

The two ministers reviewed some present international situation issues and noted a complete unity of opinions. They expressed their deep concern over the deterioration of the international situation caused by the imperialist and reactionary forces in their striving to achieve military superiority and impose their policy of diktat in international relations. For this purpose they are provoking conflicts, preparing destabilizing actions, undermining detente and intensifying the arms race, which represents a danger for world peace and security and for the states' sovereignty and territorial integrity.

They stressed the necessity of uniting the efforts of all states and all progressive and democratic forces throughout the world in the struggle to strengthen and expand the process of detente, remove the hotbeds of tension, stop the arms race, continue disarmament, and make efforts leading to attaining lasting peace on all continents and a new and more just economic order.

The two sides expressed hope that the Madrid meeting will end successfully and that practical steps toward real disarmament in Europe and the world begin.

The two sides condemned the continuing illegal occupation by South Africa of the territory of Namibia as well as the barbarous and aggressive actions of the South African racists against the independent countries in southern Africa. These actions violate the sovereignity and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique, and the Republic of Zambia and cause casualties and material destruction. The Bulgarian side expressed complete solidarity with the struggle of these friendly countries against the aggressors.

The two sides expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people for independence and with the South-West African Peoples' Organization [SWAPO]--its only legal representative, and declared their support for immediately and strictly implementing resolution 435/1978 of the UN Security Council on achieving Namibia's independence.

The two sides decisively condemned the policy of apartheid in South Africa and expressed their support and solidarity with the South African people and African People's Congress--its revolutionary vanguard--and stressed that this policy is continuing first of all because of the imperialist forces' support. The sides demanded that comprehensive sanctions be imposed on the racist regime of Pretoria.

The two sides condemned the efforts of the U.S. administration to revoke the Clark amendment and renew its assistance to puppet bands which, supported by the Republic of South Africa, are struggling against the legal government of the People's Republic of Angola, and stressed that this new attempt of the U.S. administration to interfere in the internal affairs of an independent and sovereign state represents a violation of the generally accepted principles of relations among states.

The Angolan minister of foreign affairs expressed gratitude for the warm and cordial hospitality rendered to him and invited Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister, to visit Angola. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

FILIPOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MONGOLIA

AU241815 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] A delegation of the BCP led by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, departed for Mongolia. At the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee the delegation will take part in the 18th MPRP Congress, which opens tomorrow.

At Sofia Airport the delegation was seen off by Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, (name indistinct), the Mongolian charge d'affaires in Bulgaria and responsible officials of the BCP Central Committee.

YORDANOV-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR KAMPUCHEA

AU231925 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] A BCP delegation led by Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee secretary, has left for Phnom Penh to attend the Fourth Kampuchean Communist Party Congress.

STEPAN RECEIVES POLISH SOCIALIST STUDENTS LEADER

LD271506 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Miroslav Stepan, president of the International Union of Students, today received Andrzej Polak, departmental head of the Central Board of the Socialist Union of Polish Students. They exchanged views on the international progressive students movement and assessed some joint student actions of the two unions this year. Miroslav Stepan, president of the International Union of Students, expressed support for all true patriots among the young Polish generation in their struggle against antisocialist counterrevolutionary forces.

CORRESPONDENT, SCHOLAR CRITICIZE POLISH EVENTS

Growing Criminal Activity

LD280056 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2010 GMT 27 May 81

[Interview with Prague Television's Warsaw correspondent Richard Pokorny by unidentified station announcer--live or recorded--place not given]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Because of the considerable growth of criminal activity, including attacks on representatives of the security services, and because of the growing number of cases where laws are being violated, evermore endangering the interests of the state and the security of citizens, joint patrols consisting of members of the security forces and soldiers of the Polish people's Army have been set up in Polish towns and villages. This is a testimony to the fact that the situation in present-day Poland is very serious. This atmosphere will now be best described by our Warsaw correspondent, Richard Pokorny, who returned to Czechoslovakia only a few hours ago. Naturally, we are taking advantage of this opportunity. I have the following questions for you:

[Question] What is the most frequent topic of conversation among Polish citizens?

[Answer] If we put aside the questions [words indistinct] "what is available in the shops?" "what can we buy?"--then, of course, there is the problem of order and security. Criminality is really on the increase. The number of attacks on public security is growing. This was mentioned after all in the report. [as heard] This is a campaign stirred up by Solidarity several weeks ago. Let's remember events in Bydgoczsz. There have been many cases when members of public security were prevented from acting against the perpetrators of serious criminal acts, cases when they had to interrupt their activity, and the perpetrators were thus able to run away. In this context, I would like to recall a case which happened a week ago in Wroczslaw, a city of almost one million residents. In fact, it happened in the very center of the city. A group of drunken youngsters killed one of their own lot and left him lying on the lawn. When public security arrived at the scene of the crime, a crowd, which had quickly formed around the entire place, prevented members of the criminal department from doing their work and refused to cooperate with them or to provide testimony. In order to avoid any further provocations, the security force had to withdraw from the scene. Well, this is the present situation for you.

[Question] What is the response to this situation in the mass media?

[Answer] Naturally, in the majority of cases, and I emphasize majority only, the mass media denounce similar behavior and similar hooliganism. But there are also newspapers which are silent or, one could say, sometimes hold a different view. True, they are in a minority but they do exist. And their stance on the entire question can be described unequivocally as a hostile one. The point is that nowadays every action taken by a member of public security against a hooligan who bothers passers-by is frequently assessed by some representatives of Solidarity and similar forces as a limitation of personal freedom.

The weekly, SOLIDARITY, which has become a kind of tribune for these views now deals, for example, with changes of the legal code and criminal law in Poland.

The point is that the paper now deals with events concerning so-called political prisoners. I am intentionally using the words "so-called political prisoners" since nothing like that exists in the legal code of the Polish People's Republic and many other states.

Let me mention a concrete example we have already reported: the Kowalczyk brothers. During interrogation they stated that they had acted for political reasons. Solidarity now demands their release since they are political prisoners. And yet it was a gross act of terrorism, and as terrorists, they were sentenced. It is interesting that Solidarity was not as tolerant as this in the case of the terrorist who shot the pope, for example.

Another example of a so-called political prisoner is Leszek Moczulski, a man who set up the so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland. He wanted to create some sort of a new state which would be set up with the use of the most unscrupulous forms of struggle. He also wanted, de facto, to use terror. He, too, is described as a political prisoner who should therefore also be released.

So we can see that for Solidarity the interpretation of legality is a very peculiar thing.

[Question] Could one say that at the moment the state authorities are fully exercising their duties?

[Answer] It is difficult to say. I suppose the situation is so complicated that it cannot be characterized easily. And regarding the future I would not dare to predict anything. Along with thousands of Poles, I think that at long last peace and order should be introduced and, especially, that as soon as possible an end must be put to attempts by neonazi forces to disturb order even if it is being presented as an activity carried out in the name of some sort of revival.

'Anti-Soviet Hysteria'

AU270946 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 May 81 p 6

[Article by Professor Jozef Hrabina, doctor of philosophy and of sciences: "Anti-Sovietism--Instrument of the Counterrevolution; The Contents and Goals of One of Reaction's Ideological Means"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] IN THE PAST FEW YEARS PROFESSOR JOZEF HRABINA, DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY AND OF SCIENCES IN THE PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT OF COMENIUS UNIVERSITY IN BRATISLAVA, PUBLISHED SEVERAL REMARKABLE ESSAYS AND ARTICLES ON CONTEMPORARY ANTICOMMUNISM AND ITS MANIFESTATIONS. IN CONNECTION WITH THE RISE OF CRITICAL TRENDS IN THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC, WE ASKED PROFESSOR J. HRABINA TO VOICE HIS OPINION ON ANTI-SOVIETISM AS THE INSTRUMENT OF THE COUNTERREVOLUTION. COMRADE HRABINA STATED:

History proves that anti-Sovietism always was the main instrument of anticommunism. Its emergence and development is tied to the imperialist theory and practice of exporting counterrevolution. True, it would be incorrect to believe that its counterrevolutionary function is aimed solely against the Soviet social order, against the Soviet people and their party. This is merely one aspect of the matter, but the tasks of anti-Sovietism are far broader. ITS TASK IS TO ATTACK REAL SOCIALISM, THE LENINIST TYPE OF PARTY AND LENINISM IN GENERAL. That is why one of its main tasks is to disrupt alliance and cooperation with the first country of socialism--the USSR. The Polish People's Republic is no exception.

It is exactly alliance and cooperation with the USSR that is the thorn in the side of hostile anticommunist forces, since the Soviet Union represents the decisive revolutionary force in the anti-imperialist fight for peace, democracy and communism, and is heading mankind's transition from capitalism to socialism and communism.

The Czechoslovak experience in this respect is also convincing. For instance, toward the end of 1956 one of the furious anticommunists from among the ranks of Czechoslovak post-February political emigrants, Pavol Tigrid, began to publish the SVEDECTVI [TESTIMONIAL] periodical. In the issue's editorial, he wrote about the "revolution" which is allegedly aimed not against socialism but against the Soviet Union. In this programmatic declaration he then stressed that the main thing in the nearest future should be "to realize, together with all consistent Czechoslovaks, the basic prerequisite for the future free life, which lies in full independence from Soviet Russia." When this materializes, then one will start discussing what is to be done next. The antisocialist and anti-Soviet forces demonstrated this very clearly in the critical years 1968-69, when they were preparing concentration camps for people devoted to socialism and proletarian internationalism--but of course, the pretext was to "protect" them against the "just wrath" of the people, against the just "wrath" evoked by antisocialist and anti-Soviet hysteria.

THE ANTISOCIALIST FORCES IN POLAND ALSO SEE THEIR GREAT CHANCE IN UNDERMINING THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM AND SPREADING ANTI-SOVIET CENTERS. THEY ARE CALLING FOR AN "OFFICIAL REASSESSMENT AND NEW INTERPRETATIONS OF HISTORY," ESPECIALLY OF THE RELATIONSHIP TOWARD THE SOVIET UNION AND OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY. THEY ARE EVEN CASTING DOUBT ON WHETHER THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION IN POLAND HAD BEEN A LEGITIMATE AFFAIR.

The exaggeration of the thesis, in a new form, on "communist plotting" is also playing the role--in the arsenal of contemporary anticommunism--of a well-proven means of political and ideological provocation, which is made use of by anti-Sovietism in assessing every socialist revolution, from the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution on. The essence of this approach was figuratively and exhaustingly portrayed by K. Marx, who wrote that at the time of the great fire in Chicago, the telegraph announced to the world that this was the diabolical work of the First International; we can only wonder that they did not also ascribe to its diabolical intervention the hurricane that devastated western India.

At the 10th PZPR Central Committee session, First Secretary Stanislaw Kania stressed that the programmatic assumptions of the congress drafted the basic directions of socialist renewal, development of socialist democracy, consolidation of the party's leading role and stabilization of the social and economic situation in the country. It is enormously important that they should become the basis of the precongress discussion. This discussion sometimes formulates severe evaluations, and justified emotions frequently lead to onesided and extremely sharp judgements. KANIA POINTED OUT THAT ONE SHOULD SEE TO IT THAT THE ASSESSMENT OF THE ENTIRE PERIOD OF PEOPLE'S POLAND IS JUST. IT DID CONTAIN MISTAKES, DEFEATS AND CRISES, BUT IT WAS A PERIOD OF ADVANCE, OF THE EFFECTIVE SOLUTION OF POLISH NATIONAL PROBLEMS, OF BUILDING THE COUNTRY, OF INDUSTRIALIZING AND MODERNIZING IT. THE CREATOR OF THESE SUCCESSES WAS THE WORKERS CLASS: AND THE AUTHOR OF PROGRAMMATIC IDEAS WAS THE PARTY. THUS, THOSE ASSESSMENTS ARE CORRECT WHICH SEE THE MAIN SOURCES OF THE CRISIS IN VIOLATIONS OF THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIALISM AND ITS ECONOMIC LAWS. Kania pointed out the significant task in the battle against foreign opinions, while unmasking the true intentions of various "friends" of the people who in reality are the determined enemies of socialism.

Only one stand can be found with regard to this situation, the one stressed by V.I. Lenin: Namely, that it is impossible to look into the true state of affairs and not to qualify, not to assess it in either a Marxist, a liberal or a reactionary way; and from the intentions of the various "friends" of the people, who in reality are determined enemies of socialism, one cannot expect a progressive evaluation of history.

For, even in Czechoslovakia during the critical years, the antisocialist forces negated--on the basis of pseudoscientific theories about so-called "black years," "years without a name" and so forth--all that had been created in our country. They cast doubts on all the successes that had been achieved during the period of building socialism. They regarded the mistakes as absolute, and interpreted them as the consequence of the socialist system and of alliance with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

The intentions harbored in the falsification of history are proved, for instance, also by the active propagation of T.G. Masaryk and of Masarykism, these mortal enemies of the Soviet Union, Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The antisocialist and anti-Soviet forces started broadly propagating Masaryk's name and works exactly because of his hostile attitude to the doctrine and revolutionary activity of K. Marx, F. Engels and V.I. Lenin. It was considered to his credit that in the battle against the theory of scientific communism in the 1980's, he had become the ideological ally of Bernstein, and that in 1917 he had supported Kerenski's provisional government and also manifested deep hatred of communism.

The example of the critical development in Czechoslovakia again confirmed that, starting with the victory of Great October, the typical feature of both rightwing and "leftwing" revisionism in the workers movement is a particularly striking anti-Soviet prejudice, aimed not only at negating real socialism but also the international significance of Leninism without which, as proved by a large number of examples, also from fraternal Poland, the building of socialism is unthinkable.

Even though we may encounter reflections in contemporary literature, saying that gross anticommunism and anti-Sovietism have been replaced by something more refined and intellectual, it is necessary to underscore what is most essential: that the same kinds of tendencies have just emerged, and that the difference lies in forms and methods, rather than in content. This fact is also confirmed by the entire history of the export of counterrevolution by imperialism. ANTISOCIALISM AND ANTICOMMUNISM CANNOT ELIMINATE THE OBJECTIVE LAWS GOVERNING SOCIAL ADVANCE, AND THUS HALT THE PROGRESS OF MANKIND'S TRANSITION FROM CAPITALISM TO SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM. SUBJECTIVE WISHES OR ARBITRARINESS MAY MERELY EXPRESS THE LONGINGS OF EXPLOITATIVE CLASSES, WHICH ARE LIVING OUT THEIR LIVES, AND OF THEIR IDEOLOGISTS; THEY CANNOT CHANGE THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL PROGRESS.

KAPEK, POLEDNIK ATTEND USSR FRIENDSHIP MEETING

LD271418 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] A festive meeting to mark the 10th anniversary of the opening of the House of Soviet Science and Culture was held in Prague today.

Those present at the meeting included Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee in Prague [as heard]; Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the party Central Committee; Vaclav David, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly; and other representatives of our political, public and cultural life.

Also present were Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Botvin and a delegation of the Association of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Contacts with Foreign Countries.

Karel Beranek, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Prague CPCZ city committee, began his address by conveying to the collective of the House of Soviet Science and Culture greetings and congratulations from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. He recalled the importance of this cultural institution for strengthening and deepening Czechoslovak-Soviet contacts and for discovering information about the life, work and culture of our nearest friends.

PRAGUE SCORES REAGAN'S WEST POINT SPEECH

LD272054 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Today's address by the American President, Ronald Reagan, reflected again a sharp contrast with the peaceful orientation of the Soviet Union. President Reagan had chosen a special place for his first major address since recovering from the assassination attempt, the Military Academy at West Point, the center of American militarism.

His address was completely imbued with a bellicose spirit. He was even boasting that his administration had made cuts in expenditures for social purposes in order to be able to spend more on arms. He also attacked those who were demanding that armaments should be contractually limited. According to Reagan the United States must not give up weapons because of agreements and treaties which he compared to mere sheets of paper.

This inexcusable stance with respect to international law and the obligations contractually concluded by the United States, and Reagan's entire address, clearly show that the American Government, instead of contributing to detente, is determined to step up tension in the world.

'REPORT' ON ROMANIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT 19-21 May

AU271431 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 May 81 pp 1,2

["Report" on the visit of Romanian President and RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu and a party and state delegation to the CSSR 19-21 May]

[Text] The party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, was in the CSSR 19-21 May 1981 for an official friendly visit at the invitation of Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government.

The Socialist Republic of Romania's party and state delegation laid a wreath at the grave of the unknown warrior and a bouquet at Klement Gottwald's grave on Zizkov Hill.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and members of the Romanian party and state delegation visited the industrial automation works in Prague-Kosice, the Jesenice unified cooperative farm, and other economic projects and memorable places in the CSSR's capital.

The top Romanian representatives carried out meetings and talks with party, state and public figures and working people's representatives in the CSSR. They acquainted themselves with the successes achieved by the Czechoslovak people in building the advanced socialist society and with the activities of party and state bodies and social organizations.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and members of the Romanian party and state delegation were received everywhere with the great cordiality and hospitality that are the expression of mutual respect and friendship between the people of the two countries.

The meeting of Czechoslovak-Romanian friendship in the Palace of Culture in Prague, where the heads of the two party and state delegations, Comrades Gustav Husak and Nicolae Ceausescu, made speeches, became an expression of fraternal friendship and common will to constantly develop and intensify all around cooperation between the CPCZ and RCP and between the CSSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania, including the international sphere, in the interests of the cause of socialism, security, peace and international cooperation.

During the visit Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and Romanian president, held talks which took place in a cordial atmosphere of trust, friendship and mutual understanding and respect.

For the Czechoslovak side the talks were attended by Comrades Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR premier; Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary; Rudolf Rohlicek, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR deputy premier; Bohuslav Chnoupek, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR minister of foreign affairs; Vratislav Vajnar, CPCZ Central Committee member and head of the CPCZ Central Committee general secretary's Secretariat; and Lumir Hanak, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

For the Romanian side, the talks were attended by Comrades Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy premier of the Romanian Government; Ion Patan, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy premier of the Romanian Government; Petru Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and Central Committee Secretary, and vice president of the State Council; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committe and first secretary of the Dolj RCP County Committee; and Ionel Diaconescu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the CSSR.

During the talks, the two party and state delegations informed each other about fulfilling the conclusions adopted by the 16th CPCZ and 12th RCP Congresses. They highly appraised the significant successes that are being achieved by the Czechoslovak and Romanian people under the leadership of their communist parties in further building the advanced socialist society in their countries.

The Czechoslovak-Romanian bilateral relations and the main directions of the further development of friendship and an all around cooperation between the two fraternal parties, states and peoples were assessed during the talks.

An exchange of opinions was carried out on the topical, key issues of the international situation and the international communist and workers movement.

At the conclusion of the talks Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, signed the joint statement on the further development of fraternal friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the CPCZ and RCP, and the CSSR and Socialist Republic of Romania, and the programmatic agreement on the basic directions in developing long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and Socialist Republic of Romania.

Furthermore, on the occasion of the Romanian party and state delegation's visit to the CSSR, an agreement was signed between the CSSR and Romanian Governments on the exchange of commodities and payments in the period 1981-85.

The heads of the Czechoslovak and Romanian party and state delegations expressed their satisfaction with the results of the visit and the talks that were held in a comradely, cordial and friendly spirit, and confirmed the essential concurrence [zasadni shoda] of opinions on most issues discussed. They expressed the conviction that this meeting of leading party and state representatives of the two countries, and the signed agreements and conclusions from the negotiations, would provide yet another impulse for consolidating friendship and developing fraternal cooperation between the CPCZ and RCP and between the CSSR and Socialist Republic of Romania, in the interests of consolidating unity, collaboration of the Socialist countries and the international communist and workers movement, and ensuring peace and social progress in the world.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, invited the party and state delegation, led by Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, for an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The invitation was received with thanks. In Prague, 21 May 1981

ADDITION TO HUSAK FRIENDSHIP RALLY ADDRESS

The following addition to the item entitled "Joint Friendship Rally With Romania Held" and subtitled "Husak Address" published in the 22 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page D 1, was taken from Prague RUDE PRAVO of 22 May, thus providing full text of the RUDE PRAVO version of the speech:

On page D6, fourth paragraph, line two, make read: "...the imperialist circles to thwart the attainment of tangible results at the Madrid meeting of representatives of signatories of the all-European conference on security and cooperation. We resolutely support...." (supplying indistinct passage).

ADDITIONS TO CEAUSESCU FRIENDSHIP RALLY SPEECH

The following additions to and rephrasing of the item entitled "Joint Friendship Rally With Romania Held" and subtitled "Ceausescu Address" published in the 22 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page D6, were taken from Bucharest SCINTEIA of 22 May, thus providing full text of the SCINTEIA version of the speech:

On page D7, fifth paragraph, line one, make read: "The fundamental factor on which the development of these relations was and still is based is friendship and...." (supplying indistinct words, rephrasing).

Same page, last paragraph, line five, change "year" to "morning."

On page D8, fourth paragraph, line four, make read: "...generally developed socialist society and the progress...." (replacing "party" with "society").

Same page, same paragraph, lines eight and nine, make read: "...of working people 2.3 times. The intentions...." (supplying correct figure).

Same page, last paragraph, line one, make read: "...work aimed at improving the masses' socialist awareness and shaping a...." (supplying missing elements).

On page D9, first paragraph, last two lines, make read: "...to this lofty cause of socialism, cooperation and peace." (supplying phrase).

Same page, paragraph six, last line, make read: "...we are grappling today in the interests of the peoples and the cause of progress and peace." (supplying additional elements)

Same page, paragraph seven, line two, make read: "...the socialist countries. An important role in this respect is incumbent upon developing relations with our neighbors and relations with the CSSR. We are taking...." (supplying sentence).

Same page, same paragraph, last line, make read: "...all socialist countries. We believe that it is very necessary to discuss the problems regarding improving collaboration and production-sharing within CEMA within the framework of a meeting at the level of the general secretaries of our parties. We believe that strengthening cooperation and solidarity among the socialist countries is an essential condition for successfully building socialism in each country and for improving the socialist countries' contribution to the policy of detente, peace and international cooperation. We are taking...." (supplying passage).

On page D11, paragraph four, line three, change "joint steps" to "cooperation."

REPORTAGE ON HONECKER VISIT TO JAPAN CONTINUES

Meets With Businessmen

LD271040 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0718 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Tokyo, 27 May (ADN)--Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, has received leading representatives of the Japanese economy at his Tokyo residence. Those taking part in the friendly talks, which centered on economic cooperation between the two countries, were: Chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations of Japan Yoshihiro Inayama; President of the Nippon Steel Corporation and Chairman of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee Eishiro Saito; Chairman of the Board of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Limited Gakuchi Moriya; President of Showa Denko Dr Haruo Suzuki; President of the Nisshin Steel Corporation Yuzuro Abe, and Fumihiko Togo, adviser to the Nippon Steel Corporation.

The GDR was represented by: Dr Guenter Mittag, member of the State Council, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer; Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign trade, and Horst Brie, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR in Japan.

Talks With Suzuki

LD271314 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1148 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Tokyo, 27 May (ADN)--On Wednesday afternoon Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki called on Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, at the Akasaka Palace in Tokyo. Official talks then took place between the two statesmen in the presence of GDR and Japanese figures.

The open and constructive exchange of ideas and views centered on international and bilateral issues. Both statesmen agreed in characterizing efforts for peace and security in the world as the fundamental foreign policy line of their countries. In the interest of these objectives both countries are prepared to establish and further promote relations of mutual understanding and trust with all states, regardless of their social systems.

Erich Honecker and Zenko Suzuki noted with satisfaction that since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1973 good and mutually advantageous relations have developed between the two states. These relations served not only the interests of both states and peoples but also peace and international detente. The state visit to Japan by the chairman of the GDR State Council and the talks taking place are the climax of these relations and at the same time the point of departure for a new phase of cooperation.

The two statesmen expressed the opinion that--regardless of different appraisals of certain questions pertaining to the international situation--political, trade, scientific, technical and cultural relations between the GDR and Japan must be further developed. In this context they attach great importance to the trade and shipping agreement to be signed tomorrow, Thursday, by the foreign ministers of the two countries.

During the talks, Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR is working consistently for an end to the arms race with the aim of defending and expanding political detente, stabilizing it and making it irreversible by undertaking measures toward military detente and disarmament. In this sense the GDR fully and wholly supports the constructive peace program recently presented by the USSR, which has given strong new impetus to the process of detente which has run aground.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki underlined the three nonnuclear principles of Japanese Government policy and stressed the readiness of his country to accept a share of responsibility for peace and security throughout the world. Japan is determined to play a positive role in securing peace.

The talks were attended on the GDR side by: Dr Guenter Mittag, member of the State Council, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer; Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign trade; State Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann, head of the office of the chairman of the State Council; Horst Brie, GDR ambassador in Japan, and other members of the official entourage of the State Council chairman.

The Japanese side was represented by Kiichi Miyazawa, chief cabinet secretary; Toshiako Muto, director of the European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau at the Foreign Ministry; Junji Yamada, Japanese ambassador in the GDR; Yushu Takashima, head of the Eastern Europe department in the Foreign Ministry; and Sakutaro Tanino, private secretary of the premier. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1055 GMT on 27 May broadcasts a similar report which adds that the following Japanese officials were also in attendance: Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa.

'Friendly Talk' With Mayor

LD271048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0557 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Tokyo, 27 May (ADN)--On Wednesday afternoon, the governor of Tokyo, Shunichi Suzuki, conveyed to Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, welcoming greetings from the citizens of the Japanese capital.

Erich Honecker and the lord mayor of the capital had a friendly talk in Akasaka Palace.

PROTESTS MADE TO WEST BERLIN ON RAIL OBSTRUCTIONS

LD271326 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1744 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] West Berlin, 26 May (ADN)--On 24 May 1981 at approximately 0600 a serious attack was committed against rail traffic between the stations Moabit and Gesunderunneh in West Berlin. An obstruction consisting of slabs used to cover cable ducts, sleepers and covers for live rails, 80 cm high, were placed on the freight rails between the mentioned railway stations which were then hit by a goods train. The damaged train had to be made inoperable. No one was injured.

A further dangerous attack was committed in the same area on 25 May. It was only because of the vigilant supervision of the rails by members of the railway police that an accident could be prevented. The temporary closure of the track disrupted railway traffic.

The GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has lodged a strong protest with the West Berlin Senat against these serious attacks on the German reichsbahn in West Berlin, and demands that the Senat should take appropriate measures in the area under its authority to bring to account those responsible for such hostile acts and to prevent any more such criminal activities.

HONECKER GREETS SEW LEADER ON REELECTION

LD181032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1538 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 17 May (ADN)--The general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker, has sent the following telegram of greetings to Horst Schmitt, chairman of the Socialist Unity Party [SEW] of West Berlin: "On your re-election as chairman of the SEW of West Berlin I send you cordial greetings and best wishes. The members of our party wish you all the best, health and success for your responsible work."

AGREEMENT SIGNED IN BERLIN ON MATERIAL AID TO SRV

OW261529 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Hanoi, 26 May (VNA)--An agreement on the provision of material aid by the German Democratic Republic to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in 1981 was signed in Berlin yesterday.

Signatories were Vietnamese Ambassador Phan Van Kim and Dr. Gerhard Weiss, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and vice chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, respectively representing the Governments of Vietnam and the GDR.

The signing ceremony was attended by Alfred Neumann, Political Bureau member of the SED Central Committee and first vice-chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Herber Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee and minister of state of foreign affairs, and others.

Speaking on the occasion, Dr. Gerhard Weiss reaffirmed the close solidarity and fraternal cooperation of the party, the government and the people of the GDR with the Vietnamese people in national construction and defence, especially in the latter's struggle against Beijing's expansionism.

Vietnamese Ambassador Pham Van Kim, in reply, thanked the GDR party, government and people for their great assistance to Vietnam.

SED GREETINGS TO KNUFNS FOURTH CONGRESS NOTED

LD271058 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0200 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 26 May (ADN)--In its greetings message the SED Central Committee assesses the fourth party congress of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] as an event of historic importance for the party and the people of Kampuchea. The message, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, states that the Marxist-Leninist forces and the people of Kampuchea have traveled a difficult, selfless and heroic path to the fourth party congress.

The message says: "The reestablishment of the Kampuchean state and the reorganization of social life are the result of the tenacious efforts and unyielding determination of the Kampuchean workers in the best revolutionary traditions of their people." This is inseparably linked with the internationalist solidarity of the socialist countries, all revolutionary forces and the friends of Kampuchea throughout the world.

The SED Central Committee congratulates the Kampuchean people and the KNUFNS on these successes. It is stressed that a stable basis for he further deepening of cooperation between the SED and the KNUFNS, as well as between the peoples of the two countries, was created with the treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded in March 1980 between the GDR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

In conclusion, the assurance is given "that the SED and the people of the GDR will continue to consolidate the ties of solidarity with the KNUFNS and the Kampuchean people and will always give the KNUFNS all-round support in developing the country, in defending its sovereignty and in the struggle for its international recognition.

SED GREETINGS TO MONGOLIAN COMMUNISTS ON CONGRESS

AU271445 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 May 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--The SED Central Committee has sent a greetings address to the 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP]. The telegram signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker reads as follows:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the communists and the entire people of the GDR, the SED Central Committee conveys warm militant greetings to the delegates of the 18th MPRP Congress, all communists and the Mongolian fraternal people.

The Mongolian communists are fully justified in reporting at their 18th party congress that in six decades of sacrificial and heroic struggle they have achieved enormous social changes.

One of the once most backward countries of the world has become the flourishing homeland of a free people, confident in the future. The Mongolian revolutionaries, with the support of their Soviet class brothers, were able to lead Mongolia toward building the socialist society, by-passing the capitalist phase of development. Today the Mongolian people are completing the material-technological bases of socialism and changing the country into an industrial-agricultural country.

In the years since the 17th MPRP Congress the workers, the herdsmen and the intelligentsia have accomplished great achievements. Industrial production has been increased considerably and the living conditions of the people have been further improved. The defense strength of the country has been increased. The flight of a Mongolian cosmonaut on board a Soviet spaceship is a symbol for the rise of a people who have decided in favor of socialism.

Your party works untiringly to expand the alliance with the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other fraternal socialist countries. Today the international reputation and the authority of the Mongolian People's Republic are greater than ever before. With all its strength the republic supports the maintaining and securing of peace in the world and rejects, together with the countries of the socialist community, the machinations of the most aggressive circles of imperialism and the Beijing hegemonists, which are threatening peace.

We assure you, dear Mongolian comrades that the SED will continue to firmly and unshakably be at your side and exert all efforts to make the ties of fraternal friendship between our parties and states to the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of socialism and peace still closer.

We wish the 18th MPRP Congress success and the fraternal Mongolian people new achievements in the universal socialist flourishing of their country.

STATE SECRETARY FOR CHURCH AFFAIRS IN GENEVA

AU271441 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 May 81 p 2

[Text] Geneva (ADN)--A meeting between Klaus Gysi, GDR state secretary for church affairs, and Philip Potter, general secretary of the Ecumenical Council of Churches, in Geneva on Monday, centered on work for peace, disarmament and detente as a common concern of men, independent of their ideology and denomination.

During his visit, which will last for several days, Klaus Gysi will also meet with leading figures of the Lutheran World League, the Reformed World League and the Conference of European Churches.

SINDERMANN EULOGIZES THE LATE ERICH CORRENS

DW221033 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0812 GMT 22 May 81

[Speech by Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and president of the People's Chamber, at the state funeral ceremony for the late Erich Correns, president of the National Council of the National Front of the GDR, at East Berlin's State Opera--live]

[Text] Esteemed Mrs Erika Correns, esteemed sons Hans-Jakob and Michael Correns, esteemed family members; Comrade general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, friends and comrades:

It is with great sorrow and deep sympathy that we, the friends, companions, fighting comrades, stand at your side today, dear Mrs Correns, dear sons and family members, to bid farewell to a man who has been dear to all of us. Erich Correns, the scientist, who was held in high esteem far beyond the borders of our country; Erich Correns the ardent antifascist and war opponent; Erich Correns the cofounder of the broadest alliance of all forces or our people, the National Front; Erich Correns the president of the National Council of the National Front for more than 3 decades since the very hour of its birth, has left us forever.

The citizens of our country have suffered a great loss. Friends in all the world held him in esteem as a man whose basic attitude had always been determined by engaged humanism, profound love for peace, unshakable friendship for the country of Lenin and by the active readiness to enter the ranks of history for these chosen goals with equal vigor and passion. Born as the son of a highly respected Tuebingen scientist on 12 May 1896, and inflamed for the humanist ideals of science from his early age, he was driven as a soldier into World War I by imperial German imperialism. Nauseated by the horrors of genocide, wondering about and still gropingly searching for its originators, in 1915 as a wounded soldier he became acquainted with a fellow sufferer who already knew about the secret of the origin or war and fought against it. The talks of those days in the hospital were roadsigns for the young soldier Erich Correns for taking, from the position of mere rejection of imperialist policy, the first steps toward becoming a fighter against its causes. Later he always said proudly that this man, his tutor, was Dr Richard Sorge.

When monarchist-bourgeois Germany collapsed in November 1918, young Erich Correns was already standing in the camp of those who took an active part in destroying the Wilhelminian order.

Weimar seemed to the bourgeois democrat Erich Correns as well as to many other people of his generation to be the alternative. Later on he realized and confessed like many other people that these many hopes for peace and democracy had been bitterly disappointed. Studying at the Berlin University and later on in Tuebingen--he studied chemistry, physics and botany, which characterized his wide field of knowledge--Erich Correns witnesses for the first time fascist anti-Semitic action. Deeply disgusted he turns against this evil spirit. But he finds very few people with similar ideas among the students. He still lacks a view which goes beyond the limits of the university which will enable him to find the forces and allies to actively deal with this evil spirit. So he enters that state which he called with a certain amount of self-irony inner emigration.

The dissertation is completed in 1922. There follows a short period as an assistant to university institutes and then a long period of years in various fiber chemistry institutes. In dealing with his first task of his life, Dr Erich Correns matures to become a renowned scientist and research expert. Patents bear his name and in the world of experts he is mentioned when there is talk of fibers.

As regards the Nazi party and fascism, any common attitude in every field is ruled out for the antifascist and humanist, Dr Erich Correns. The gestapo begins to spy on the man who leaves no doubts about his attitude against the Hitler regime. He is banned from working; the fascists inflict immense suffering on him when they drive his wife into death with their race mania and put his son in jail with the barbaric intention of destroying him physically and psychically. This was a terrible time for our friend Dr Erich Correns.

The end of war, the historic date of 8 May 1945, caused a decisive change in the life of the scientist Dr Erich Correns. He said several times that it was now a matter of finding his own standpoint and of making decisions which would be binding for his life. Erich Correns had made his decisions. He sided with those who had persistently drawn the lessons from two world wars and who were embarking on a way which was safeguarding freedom for the people without the power of monopolies and militarists. He stressed and confessed it frequently that a Nazi-fascist democratic state was a guarantee that war must never again emanate from German territory. He wanted to help lay foundations on which the current and future generations could live a life in safeguarded peace and social justice that was truly worth living for man.

In 1946 the Soviet military administration of the Thuringian land government entrusted the antifascist Erich Correns, who was in his best years, with the management of the land-owned Blankenstein cellulose and paper factory. With this commitment he experienced continuous and more and more intensified contacts with the working class and its united Marxist-Leninist party in connection with changing social conditions.

Many language difficulties and considerable reservations on the part of the personnel as well as on the part of the manager had to be overcome. But as early as 1947 the working people of the plant expressed their confidence in "their" Dr Correns, nominating him their delegate to the first German People's Congress in Berlin.

Here the son of a bourgeois heard such representatives of the workers class as Wilhelm Pieck and Otto Grotewohl, here he saw the advocates of the best humanitarian tradition of the bourgeoisie, such as Wilhelm Kuelz and Otto Nuschke joining the leading class and its SED as allies.

On his 85th birthday he told Erich Honecker, our SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, how deeply he was impressed by his acquaintance with the workers' leader Wilhelm Pieck. Here he met a representative of the workers class, a fighting comrade of Ernst Thaelmann, whose deep love for the German people and whose political wisdom let Erich Correns feel everything that he had always carried in his own heart: the desire to set up a new Germany free of the disgrace of hatred among the people, free of the class and race arrogance of the German big bourgeoisie--the dream of a German state where the people ruled.

The son of a renowned scientist was now a respected scientist himself. He knew about the historic role of the working class which alone was in a position, led by a Marxist-Leninist party, to master the painful past and to safeguard a peaceful future. With respect for Wilhelm Pieck, Erich Correns always kept the room in the house of the National Council where the first president of the German People's Council worked as a room of honor.

That speaks of the meeting of two personalities coming from different camps who found each other and changed the history of the German people for the better, eventually adding those chapters to it which demonstrate the triumph of militant humanism. As a consequence, this nonparty individual took sides in an engaged way.

In the people's congress movement his name soon stood for valuable work, in the same way it had in the scientific field for a long time. It was a logical development of a mature life which made him agree to be appointed to the high office of president of the National Council of the National Front.

It must be specifically stressed at this hour of mourning and farewell that he gave this office from the very beginning and for more than 3 decades, up to the May days of this year, a special and unmistakable profile. The convincing development of the national front into a far-reaching socialist people's movement would have been impossible without the creative strength of its president.

Our friend, our fighting Comrade Erich Correns never spared himself in this, his own, German state. He truly (?fought his way) through life, and it is hard to accord priority to this or that part of his work. The activists of the early years of our reconstruction still remember him well as the director of the Wilhelm Pieck state synthetic fiber works in Schwarza. In his capacity as the director of the Institute for Fiber Research of the Academy of Sciences from 1951 to 1962 he educated by his example scientists whose names today testify in all the world to the high level of creative power of our people and their state.

Whether as a member of the Academy of Sciences of the GDR, whether as a member of the Presidium of the German-Soviet Friendship Society or of the Cultural League of the GDR, Erich Correns was always aware of the value of his word, his advice which he never denied anybody. The deputies of the People's Chamber learned to hold him in esteem as a member, since 1954, of the GDR People's Chamber. Following the establishment of the GDR State Council in 1960 he also had a respected voice in this body as a member of the National Council [Sindermann corrects himself] of the State Council.

His good activities in the socialist popular movement are legion. The number of citizens who personally received the highest decoration of the National Council, the Medal of Honor, from its president, runs into the thousands. Millions of people especially at times of the elections for the People's Chamber or the local people's assemblies heard and saw a president of the National Council over radio and television who convincingly demonstrated by his personal life the responsibility of the National Front for these powerful, million-fold manifestations in favor of the good policy of our state of workers and peasants.

In a variety of meetings with foreign personalities, the last time in late 1979 in Helsinki when he handed over the declaration of the will for peace and against nuclear armament by NATO to the president of the World Peace Council, contributed to the emergence out there of a convincing picture of the GDR as a state in which anybody, regardless of social origin, philosophy of life or religion occupies a respected place.

Erich Correns reaped special merits for the deepening of the friendship with the Soviet Union. While still a young man he saw there, in Soviet Russia, the efforts toward a new social system. From there he heard the call for peace, having been nauseated by the horrors of World War II. Without already understanding at that time what revolutionary transformations had taken place in the country of Lenin which exerted profound influence on the thinking of the international worker class, the noble person Erich Correns was nauseated by the dirty anti-Soviet and anticommunist agitation intended to drive a whole people, his people, into political blindness and military adventure. He saw with deep sorrow how his people, which had produced such great humanist personages in art and science, were dully and brutually turned loose on a state which was the first state in the history of mankind to set out for new social shores so as to banish hunger and war forever.

Thus the relationship of our friend Erich Correns with the Soviet Union had grown from his analytical mind as a scientist, and his sympathy for this country sprang from his sense of justice and truth. The triumph of the Soviet country over barbarian Hitlerite fascism turned all this into gratitude in him for the socialist country which had brought the German people peace and freedom.

As the president of the National Council our friend never allowed any doubt about the fact that this friendship and the alliance with the Soviet Union is the guarantee for the successful advance, the security and the sovereignty of our GDR. The state and society most highly respect the scientist, politician and statesman. The Karl-Marx-Order, the honorary title of Hero of Labor and many other honors were awarded to the man who for decades untiringly and exemplarily in the true sense of the word lived and worked for the strengthening of the worker-peasant power and for the consolidation of the political-moral unity of our people. Anyone who had the privilege of working with Erich Correns appreciated the combination of profound humanist education, great modesty and partisan stance for the cause of socialism.

By his work he helped shape alliance policy in an essential way. He participated in the 10th SED Congress as a guest. It was his declared objective to mobilize all forces of our people for a convincing election vote in favor of the candidates of the National Front on 14 June. His schedule for many talks with citizens, inhabitants and communities had been fixed. A heart which failed on 18 May after a long, fulfilled life, albeit much too early for all of us, prevented these personal plans from being implemented. Our friend Erich Correns once convincingly phrased his credo as follows: I am a man without party affiliation, yet in all my life I have always taken sides. Today I am most profoundly satisfied to see that as a result of the work of the National Front, constantly more people are led toward activities in support of our state, for peace and socialism.

Dear Mrs Erika Correns, dear Hans-Jakob and dear Michael Correns, esteemed family members, friends and comrades: In the bitter hour of parting we may be allowed to say that the work of the friend, fellow fighter, and trailblazer for our good cause, Prof Erich Correns--namely, the further systematic organization fo the developed socialist society--will further advance. He cooperated in this effort, his work has left its mark.

A whole people now bows to our dear deceased in deep mourning. On behalf of GDR citizens, and aware of the commitment to the work of Erich Correns' life, we say in farewell. We will not forget him.

BRIEFS

U.S. ARTISTS DELEGATION--A delegation of U.S. film and theatrical workers arrived on Friday for a visit to the GDR at the invitation of the GDR's League for Friendship Among Peoples. Its members belong to the trade union of film actors, the U.S. federation of radio and television artists as well as to the actors' trade union. During their 2-week visit, the U.S. guests will study the GDR's policy aimed at the people's wellbeing and at peace and the development of culture and the arts. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 May 81 p 4 AU]

SYMPOSIUM WITH FRENCH EXPERTS--On 20-21 May the well-known French Technip engineering firm held a scientific symposium about chemical technology in Berlin's international trade center. Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Foreign Trade Ministry, received Technip's President Jaques Celerier, who is staying in Berlin on this occasion, for talks during which Clerier submitted specific proposals for further cooperation between his firm and GDR enterprises and combines. He stressed the importance of engaging joint ventures in third countries. Also participating in the talks were Dr Horst Weihs, GDR deputy minister of chemical industry, and Guy Rupied, deputy director general of the Technip company. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 May 81 p 5 AU]

JAGIELSKI ATTENDS PZPR MEETING IN LEGNICA

LD280540 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Party voivodship committees met today in plenary sessions in Suwalki, Wroclaw and Legnica. Arkadiusz Rodak reports on the Legnica meeting:

In Legnica today there was a plenary session of the PZPR Voivodship Committee devoted to the implementation of the 10-point program of the government in Legnica Voivodship. Taking part in the deliberations were, among others, Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Politburo member and deputy premier, and Minister of Metallurgy Zbigniew Szalajda. The current state of the voivodship economy was presented by Voivoda Zdzislaw Barczewski. It emerged from the report that despite the strong efforts of the authorities, the voivodship economy has undergone a further destabilization. This has been caused mainly by material shortages and a slackening of labor discipline.

Industry in the voivodship in the last 4 months produced fewer goods than in the comparable period last year. The difference amounts to $1.2 billion. Employment rose, however. Material shortages have occurred in agriculture and building construction. Not all plants, particularly cooperatives, are using local raw materials in their processing potential. Attention was drawn in the discussion in particular to the lack of concrete, quick decisions on the part of the government, which will condition a (?quicker) introduction of the economic reform. It was stated that there is a need for an immediate detailed report on the state of the economy.

It was stated that some party activists, absorbed by the election campaign and concerned to make sure of their positions, have forgotten about solving the problems troubling the economy. Minister Szalajda and Deputy Premier Jagielski took a stand on some issues. The deputy premier said that there are external factors exerting pressure on Western private banks, delaying a final solution to the issue of credit for Poland. The deputy premier gave the assurance that at the next Sejm session Premier Jaruzelski will present concepts for regulating the system of operation of the central state bodies and also the system of price and wage compensation. He then assured those present that the current state of implementing the social agreements will be made public in the immediate future.

KRAKOW OFFICIAL VIEWS 'HORIZONTAL AGREEMENTS'

LD271750 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] A meeting was held in Krakow today between a group of foreign reporters accredited in Poland and Krystyn Dabrowa, first secretary of the Krakow party committee. The reporters were interested in the role being played by the Krakow party organization in the preparations for the ninth extraordinary party congress, particularly in its preparation of congress materials. Those taking part in the meeting devoted a lot of attention to the reasons why the recent Krakow party committee plenum adopted resolutions on the need to convene a conference of representatives of the voivodship congress teams and on the need for so-called horizontal agreements. This resulted from fears that there should not come into being, apart from the Central Committee, another leadership center which would pose a threat to the ninth congress being conducted normally and as scheduled. Another subject of discussion was the course of the election campaign in the Krakow Urban Voivodship and Krakow Voivodship and matters pertaining to cooperation with the MSZZ Solidarity in the Malopolska region.

KATOWICE PARTY FORUM DISCUSSES CONGRESS PROGRAM

AU271520 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 May 81 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Before the Ninth PZPR Congress--Discussions of the Program and Tasks"]

[Text] The party accountability-election campaign before the ninth congress has reached the important stage of summing up experience and mapping out specific tasks for plant party organizations, as well as for precinct, town and town-parish party organizations.

It is an important stage, since the main source of the entire party's strength and authority is rooted in the effectiveness of party grassroots--in the basic party organizations and in plants. Reports read at accountability conferences, aktivs' meetings and discussion clubs attest to the general effort of party members to draw up a program for overcoming our crisis and for creating guarantees that errors will not be repeated in the future and the principles of socialist democracy will not be violated.

As already reported, a discussion forum is active within the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Katowice. At a recent session the forum adopted a declaration and four resolutions: 1. on the party; 2. on efforts to blur the true image and nature of counterrevolution; 3. on the PZPR's internationalist responsibility; and 4. on the mass media.

The ideological-political disarray of our party continued for a number of years, the declaration states. That disarray was one of the basic reasons for the fact that, as of August 1980, the party has become incapable of waging a determined and resolute struggle against all manifestations and trends that are alien and hostile to socialism.

Under the pressure of alien ideological influence patronized by rightwing opportunism and bourgeois liberalism within the party itself, the entire party and individual party members have lost their ideopolitical and programmatic orientation of the struggle for socialism. Taking advantage of the basic errors, indecision and irresolution of the present party leadership, the opponents of socialism have under such conditions won extensive ideo-political influence among working people and party members.

The effectiveness of struggle against rightwing opportunism and opponents of socialism depends primarily on changing the situation within the party itself and primarily on development of ideopolitical life in party ranks, on the prowess of party members in using the knowledge of Marxism-Leninism and on the skill of all party branches and organizations, beginning with the Central Committee, in using Marxism-Leninism in the process of political practice.

Fully squaring accounts with the people guilty of deviating from the ideological, moral and ethical principles of communism and of distortions and deformations is a necessary condition to strengthening the party. It is necessary to develop internal party democracy and to return to the Leninist principles of the party's organizational life. Fully supporting the just protest of the workers class against violations of the principles of socialist building, we resolutely oppose manipulations and efforts to use sections of our society for aims conflicting with socialism.

Bearing in mind that the aforementioned situation has extensively asserted itself in the voivodship party organization and branches, which are not divorced from the rest of the country, we hereby set up a Katowice discussion forum to closely cooperate with the PZPR Voivodship Committee.

The following aims inspire the activities of the Katowice forum: 1. to bring together large numbers of communists within the forum; 2. to conduct consistent discussions on basic issues of the struggle for socialism in Poland under the present conditions, on the basis of the methods and theoretical achievements of Marxism-Leninism and the historical experience of the communist and workers movement; 3. to draw up reports on the country's and party's current problems on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and to deliver such reports to the Central Committee, the Katowice Voivodship Committee and extensive party aktivs; 4. to effectively support the voivodship party organization's ideological-political activities; 5. to organize meetings with representatives of party branches and state administration of various levels in order to discuss urgent problems of the country's and voivodship's life; 6. to launch a Marxist-Leninist critical analysis of the ninth congress assumptions and of the draft party statutes; 7. to issue a standing bulletin on the forum's activities; and 8. to set up a permanent Marxist-Leninist seminar to deal with "the current problems of struggle for socialism in Poland."

The ninth congress is not far away. If we are going to defend our party's true image at that congress and to resist alien class trends and lines, our activity must be energetic.

Conditions and opportunities to gradually prepare the party's ideopolitical offensive are still there. Only such preparations can enable us to take the initiative in the present ideological and political struggle against the enemies of socialism.

SZLACHCIC INTERVIEWED ON PARTY, STATE CRISES

LD272242 Warsaw PAP in English 2034 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 May (PAP)--Franciszek Szlachcic, between 1971-1975 member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the PUWP Central Committee from 1972 to 1974 and vice-premier from May 1974 to April 1976, has recently appeared before a commission set up by the 10th plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee to evaluate the hitherto course and accelerate work on determining liability of former members of the authorities.

(?Today), Szlachcic told PAP that in his opinion a defective system of cadres selection was largely responsible for the crisis in the party and the state. This also applies to the training and improvement of qualifications and, equally important, the manner in which they gave up their functions and positions. The latter is still the weakest element of the (?system). Rumours had it that Wladyslaw Gomulka intended to leave his post after the 5th party congress and Edward Gierek planned to resign after the 7th congress. Had this happened we might have been spared the crises of December 1970, June 1976 and, possibly, also the worst crisis that began with the justified rising of the working class last August, said Szlachcic. The party should devise a mechanism allowing its leadership, at the central and other levels, to take up posts and give them up in a normal way, and vacated posts should be filled by people considered capable of managing [words indistinct] the electorate, said he.

In Szlachcic's opinion the specificity of the crisis lies in the fact that in the first half of the 1970's the party and government leadership was dominated by a group of people too weak and incapable of shouldering such great responsibility for the fate of the nation. It is no coincidence that the grass roots are now demanding a proper personnel policy and demand that the guilty be called to account. They are right. I am responsible for what I have done and I am prepared to answer before the party for my actions said Szlachcic. He added that, having considerable influence on personnel decisions, he allowed promotions of people who proved inefficient in their jobs or in certain cases brought disgrace on the party. This was his main error, he said.

Szlachcic said that Poland's indebtedness in the West was the main bone of contention between him and the then party-government leadership. In the last quarter of 1973 prominent scientists and experts informed Szlachcic that Poland was transgressing the admissible level of indebtedness. He was critical of that state of affairs and insisted that the problem of indebtedness and balance of payments be systematically reviewed at Political Bureau and government meetings. But this has never happened during his tenure in office, Szlachcic said.

In his opinion the rapid growth of population, especially in the countryside, is largely responsible for the tensions punctuating Poland's post-war history and, especially (?in) the present crisis. The younger generation, quite rightly, demands a share in the exercise of power and implementation of the policy of the socialist state. The post-December policy offered such chances but its principles held good far too short. Already between (?1970) and 1974, when euphoria and megalomania took the upper hand over commonsense, a departure from that policy became evident, said Szlachcic.

Franciszek Szlachcic is currently president of the Polish committee for standardization, measures and quality.

KUROWSKI ADDRESSES SOCIAL SCIENCES SCHOOL

LD271506 Warsaw PAP in English 0808 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 May (PAP)--"What Kind of Democracy"--was the theme of the second discussion forum held today at the Higher School of Social Sciences at the PUWP Central Committee.

Referring to preparations for the 9th congress, Zdzislaw Kurowski, secretary of the PUWP Central Committee and chairman of the first team of the congress-organizing commission, said that the preparations are taking place in an extremely complicated situation in the party and a complicated socio-economic situation in the country. Questions being widely debated concern the leading role of the PUWP and its place in the life of the nation.

The proposals contained in the draft of the new statute are designed to create conditions for better ability of the party to perform a leading role in society. Democratic centralism and inner-party democracy form a dialectic unity. The new election system also shows that the party is being democratized.

Referring to party elections, Kurowski said that the report-election campaign has entered its final stage. Viewing completion of the first stage conferences, preparations for the voivodship conferences are expected to begin shortly. By June 25 voivodship conferences will be completed. They will elect 1950 delegates for the 9th congress as well as party authorities of the voivodship level. The success of the 9th congress largely depends on the party's ideological-political integration. This entails adherance to the Leninist principles of the party's functioning based on democracy and self-government.

Norbert Michta, the rector of the Higher School of Social Sciences, said that the party is not only embroiled in discussions, which testifies to its strength, but is also internally torn apart by ideological debates promoted by various groups. The disgrace incurred by certain prominent members of the former party leadership does not mean that the whole party is compromised. The process of renewal signifies a return to the principles of Marxism and Leninism and its creative application in Polish conditions.

DANGER OF PROVOCATION FROM LEFT AND RIGHT CITED

LD230930 Warsaw PAP in English 0830 GMT 23 May 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 May (PAP)--ZYCIE WARSZAWY said that although the political situation in the country has calmed down for some time now yet it is not quite stable. "We still must take into account those who, with or without much noise, pursue the policy of 'the worse it gets, the better'. Such people can be found both on the left and right of the line of the social contract. The danger of a provocation continues to exist and should not be taken lightly, the daily said.

"Especially dangerous can be those actions whose effects are calculated to evoke a reaction abroad.

"Our reason of state today is to maintain peace in the country. Peace is the foundation for actions stabilizing the economy and for the maintenance and consolidation of the August gains. It is also needed by the party for undisturbed holding of the 9th congress."

TRYBUNA LUDU STAFF FAVORS 'UNDOCTORED' INFORMATION

LD271554 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 May (PAP,—The party-members journalists of TRYBUNA LUDU PUWP CC daily paper adopted a resolution rejecting the model of controlled propaganda and declaring itself in favour of full and undoctored information, against propagating views contradictory to facts or inspired by group interests.

The document published in today's issue of TRYBUNA LUDU says "we reject the former model of propaganda and controlled information at the foundation of which there was deep distrust of the leadership towards party masses and society, a model dependent on a group of people exercising power."

The main task of the paper is to serve the party and society, and as a CC organ, it should be basically inspired by the Central Committee. But "we are against propagating or instigating to propagate in TRYBUNA of views guided by short-term considerations and views dictated by group interests as well as views contradictory to the reality and accessible facts", says the document that appears to speak on behalf of both party and non-party members of TRYBUNA's staff.

The staff will observe the principle of quick and full information, independent of whether it is favourable or not. News must not be doctored. Our attitude to an event should be reflected in a commentary to a news, the resolution goes on.

The paper will guide itself by the supreme interest of the nation and the socialist state and the party programme. It is ready to present on its columns all views that are compatible with the PUWP programme. Articles and commentaries should be aggressive and embrace all problems, above all the difficult problems of the party and the country. They should critically analyse the reality, including the policy of authorities at all levels. Articles discussing someone's attitude should be independent of the post he fulfills.

TRYBUNA LUDU resigns from the privilege of being exempted from criticism by other mass media, and thereby also gains the right to criticize views published in other media.

The staff has an inaliensble right to influence the editorial policy of the daily's board. The limit of political obedience should be defined by a journalist's own conscience as party member and citizen, his knowledge and sense of political responsibility, the resolution stressed.

ZSL'S IGNAR, JARUZELSKI DISCUSS PRESENT SITUATION

LD272054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] A meeting between chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, Prof Stefan Ignar, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, has been held in the ZSL Supreme Committee.

They discussed the country's political, social and economic situation. They assessed it as being extremely difficult and called for overall activity on the part of the government and the community to achieve the socioeconomic stabilization and consolidation of the socialist state. The urgent need for the introduction of economic reform as the indispensible condition for the release of the working man's initiatives in overcoming the continued socioeconomic crisis was stressed.

PRAGUE TV REACTION TO OFFICIALS' SUICIDES CITED

LD271952 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1740 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] The majority of the mass media have reported the suicides of former ministers Jerzy Olszewski and Edward Barszcz. In the opinion of a Czechoslovak television commentaor, these deaths were the outcome of a spiritual lynching incited by counterrevolutionary forces. It is they, stressed the Prague television commentator, who are consolidating themselves so as to scare those who do not accept their ideas.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON TREATMENT OF USSR TROOPS

Treatment Called 'Outrage'

LD272002 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 May 81

[Commentary by Marek Lewicki of the chief journalistic editorial board]

[Excerpts] The transformation and events occurring in Poland are constantly being observed and commented on with great attention throughout the world.

This is totally understandable if we recall that we are the second largest socialist state, regarding size and potential, in Europe. All Poles should realize that even when we focus our attention on domestic issues, the shaping and implementing of the socialist renewal, our attitude exerts a direct influence on the international situation; and it is not simple or easy.

The ideological confrontation between socialism and imperialism is getting more acute and our successes and failure become arguments with a status often going beyond the actual significance which sometimes even petty incidents have for our everyday life. The precongress program assumptions point out that the process of renewal in Poland, serving the cause of socialism in our country, promotes the tightening of links connecting the PZPR and People's Poland with her tried and tested allies--the CPSU, the USSR and the whole socialist community. The attempts made by imperialist centers to weaken those links meet with condemnation by the great majority of Poles and have no chance of success. The PZPR is the guarantor of the irrevocability of the socialist direction of development of Poland and our alliance: a staunch spokesman of patriotism and internationalism.

The Polish-Soviet alliance has profound traditions in our history. There is only one conclusion following the wartime experiences for the present and for tomorrow: The security of our borders, the right to an independent and peaceful solution of our own internal problems, depends on the strength of our alliances and on Poland's place in the global balance of power.

We are an important link in the world socialist system and our sovereignty is conditioned on an international scale. It cannot be otherwise, for no socialist country apart from the USSR is strong enough to independently solve its defense problems. The alliance treaties, the whole system of postwar agreements [word indistinct] shows the vital necessity to station Soviet detachments on the territory of the GDR and to maintain the militarily essential limited number of units on our territory. This lies both in Poland's national interest and within the system of broader international obligations. As we read in the Council of Ministers' statement published yesterday: Questions linked with the temporary presence of Soviet troops in Poland have been settled by an agreement between the Government of the Polish People's Republic and the USSR Government on the legal status of Soviet troops temporarily stationed in Poland, concluded and signed in Warsaw on 17 December, 1957. This standpoint was published in connection with--as we read in the document--examples of an improper attitude and particularly with putting forward unjustified accusations and irresponsible demands, and even with cases of insults to soldiers in units of Soviet troops stationed in Poland.

Our society cannot treat those incidents in any way other than by expressing outrage. They are among the number of worrying signs of a growing phenomena disrupting public law and order; [word indistinct] social discipline in our country. But there is no way of passing them by without drawing particular attention to the fact that they harm our deepest interest; the security of the country; the alliance treaties and ordinary human friendship for people who are here in order to, together with us, defend our joint security and peace.

If, as Poles, we want to be respected, then we must respect our obligations. Our dignity and raison d'etat requires this.

'Deplorable' Acts

LD280935 Warsaw PAP in English 0823 GMT 28 May 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 May (PAP)--In its commentary on the defilement of the gratitude memorial in Przemysl and cases of insult towards Soviet soldiers stationed in Poland, ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote: "Such isolated deplorable acts have been attempted at a time when our country is continuously experiencing immense tension, which also favours extreme and irresponsible actions. The upsurge in this (?tension) is due to the aspirations for a renewal, for uprooting all that was wrong in our country, for putting some matters straight, and for making up for the numerous mistakes. Hence (?we must) take into account the possibility of encountering extravagance and harshness on the way.

"However, in the process of (?abolishing) many rotten systems and structures, fundamental issues must be (?presented) and strengthened, and our foreign policy, stemming from the most vital interests of the Polish nation, is one of them. Another is the Polish-Soviet alliance, with its political, economic, and defensive aspects.

"For our nation, which had so severely been experienced in the past [as received], the security of frontiers and peace are the issues of supreme value and the preservation of these values is connected today with the consolidation of the Polish-Soviet alliance and the Warsaw Treaty organization," the paper said.

GOVERNMENT, SOLIDARITY GROUPS DISCUSS TU ACTIVITY

LD271634 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] A meeting of government and working groups and Solidarity has been held at the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection. Talks were continued on the subject of NSZZ Solidarity activity within the state administration; among civilian employees working in military and public order enterprises, and in enterprises working for the national defense, on the basis of a labor agreement.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1700 GMT on 27 May carries an identical report on talks between the government and Solidarity working groups except for the following addition: "In accordance with the binding principles in our country, a bill is being compiled on the rights and duties of state employees. The bill will be discussed by trade unions active in state administration bodies. The talks held by these working groups, which were chaired by Minister Jozef Kepa and Adam Niezgoda, member of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity will be continued on 10 June."]

SOLIDARITY MEETING ON KOWALCZYK BROTHERS SENTENCE

LD271814 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] At a general meeting in Opole of members of the institutional [zakladdwy] organizations of NSZZ Solidarity workers on the administration of justice, a resolution was adopted in connection with the campaign being waged to have Jerzy and Ryszard Kowalczyk--who were sentenced according to the law by an Opole Voivodship Court--recognized as political prisoners and to have them rehabilitated.

The resolution says that the crimes for which the Kowalczyk brothers were sentenced do not give grounds for treating their act as one of a political nature, but solely as a phenomenon of terrorism which needs to be condemned, particularly in the light of a growing wave of terror on a global scale, irrespective of the motives for the actions of the sentenced men, says the resolution. Their stay in a penal institution cannot be identified in any way with depriving persons who voice their political convictions and views on freedom. In this connection the sentencing of the Kowalczyk brothers must clearly be distinguished from defending people who voice different political views.

The deed which the Kowalczyk brothers committed not only caused tremendous material losses but it was just a matter of chance that it did not claim any victims. The above position, we read in the resolution, does not mean, of course, that bearing humanitarian principles in mind the Kowalczyk brothers should be deprived of rights to which sentenced persons are entitled, particularly as regards the Council of State being able to grant them mercy. This act would undoubtedly be a manifestation of magnanimity and of the above-mentioned humanitarian principles regarding persons who after all spent 10 years in a penal institution.

HUNGER STRIKERS PROTEST POLITICAL IMPRISONMENTS

LD280633 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Since 20 May five workers of the KBO prefabricated construction elements plant in (Obled) in Sosnowiec, who are also NSZZ Solidarity members, have been on a hunger strike to protest the imprisonment of people for their political convictions. On the evening of 26 May a three-man group began a hunger strike in Department 7 of the small-capacity car plant in Sosnowiec.

Today six persons in the Gdansk Medical Academy began a solidarity strike with those participants in the Sosnowiec hunger strike.

MILK COOPERATIVES PROTEST GOVERNMENT ASSESSMENT

LD271018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] The National Board of the Independent, Self-Governing Union [NSZZ] of milk cooperatives employees has sent the premier an open letter responding to the evaluation of the population's milk and dairy products supply, as carried out by the Government Presidium on 22 May, refuting the accusation to the effect that the present unsatisfactory situation in this sphere has been caused, as stated by the Government Presidium, by organizational ineptitude and lack of activity on the part of the government and by lack of cooperation with the trade and interested industries. The open letter gives the reasons which according to the NSZZ milk cooperatives employees caused such a state of affairs. The letter recalls that in the first half of the seventies the industry was developing very well, which could be clearly seen on the shelves of the shops. When it looked as if the milk industry was on the right track, somebody had the harebrained idea of including milk cooperatives in the agricultural cooperatives. As a result a stagnation took place.

The letter ends with the following: No doubt everything is not going perfectly in our sector and much can be improved. We cannot, however, accept that year after year at every opportunity our industry is made a scapegoat. We will not allow our workforces or activists to be wronged, which is why we disagree with the evaluation of our industry made by the Government Presidium.

WROCLAW FIREMEN OPPOSE PROTEST ACTION CALL

LD271934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] In connection with the news concerning the start of protest actions by fire department units, the Secretariat of the fire department section of NSZZ Solidarity in Wroclaw has issued a statement which said, among other things, that in line with the stance of the KKP Presidium, the Solidarity factory committees operating in fire department units will not join the protest action proclaimed by the NSZZ of fire department workers.

In the opinion of Solidarity, such actions place the government under duress and do not create an atmosphere conducive to talks.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY VIEWS SOLIDARITY'S POLITICAL ROLE

LD250924 Warsaw PAP in English 0812 GMT 25 May 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 May (PAP)--The Warsaw newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY said today that "the draft of Solidarity's programme assumptions contains many elements reaching beyond the traditional realm of trade unions.

However, it would be an illusion to think that such a mass social movement operating within a system in which virtually everything--including economy--has been 'politicized', may keep away from politics. The very existence of Solidarity is, first and foremost, a political fact. One cannot expect Solidarity to follow Western patterns if, whenever possible, we stress our socio-political distinctiveness. Actually, nobody knows what should be the position of an independent trade union movement in the system of real socialism since real socialism has not experienced anything like that yet.

"The state shows in the assumptions as an alien, sometimes hostile power and not as a social property. The position of the state's social controller taken by the mass movement, which shows in the theses, is a manifestation of that very same distrust which bends Solidarity towards political activity aimed at transforming the style of rule. The programme distrust--which may be explained by the union's origin and history--is the chief premise of the document."

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS, GOVERNMENT SIGN AGREEMENT

LD271547 Warsaw PAP in English 0803 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] [Dateline and passage indistinct] (?At) the end of two days of talks, the government commission headed by Labour Minister Janusz Obodowski and an Agricultural Workers' Union delegation headed by chairman of the union's Central Board [name indistinct] initialled an agreement here today under (?which) a whole range of postulates from cooperatives of agricultural circles will be put into practice.

The agreement (?provides for pay rise and extra) bonuses for occupational hazards, per-hour pay rates for work on certain machines (combine harvesters among them). [Word indistinct] agreement was also reached on the postulates concerning working conditions in cooperatives of agricultural circles. The funds for the [words indistinct] will be obtained from a special bank credit.

LABOR MINISTRY ISSUES REPORT ON REINSTATED STRIKERS

LD272252 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] The Polish Press Agency has received a Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs report on the subject of the rights enjoyed by people who have been dismissed from work for strike activities in 1970-80. It emerges from the report that these workers are entitled to special rights.

The managements of the enterprises in which the dismissals were carried out have been required to reemploy workers on the previous or equivalent conditions while also taking into account any higher qualifications that may have been acquired in the meantime. These workers are entitled, among other thing, to a payment for the wages covering the period when they were without work to an amount defined in the labor code and to compensation of the payments and benefits they lost as a consequence of the termination of their work contract.

The obligation of enterprises to enter in a worker's personal records a reference stating that the termination of his work has been acknowledged to be groundless in the light of the Gdansk and Szczecin agreements is a very important matter because it has a bearing on the future.

A letter from the Ministry of Labor sent to all ministries and voivodship offices explains particular matters connected with the rights of persons who have returned to work as a result of the implementation of the social agreements

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION ON AGRICULTURE HELD

Jaruzelski Presides

LD251108 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, the premier, is presiding over a session of the Council of Ministers attended by voivodas and mayors of voivodship cities in Warsaw. The main subject of the session is the agricultural situation and the adoption of measures by which ministries, agencies responsible for supplies to agriculture and voivodship authorities should facilitate the proper course of the forthcoming farming operations and contribute to the streamlining of the procurement of farm produce and the rational management of all agricultural crops. The Council of Ministers is also examining matters concerning the supply of foodstuffs to the market and possibilities of securing an improvement in this matter in the second and third quarters of this year.

Further on 25 May Session

LD260004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 25 May 81

[Report on second part of 25 May session of Polish Council of Ministers]

[Text] At the session of the Council of Ministers, there was also discussion of the fundamental problems of the food economy, with special account being taken [words indistinct] for foodstuffs in the second and third quarters of this year. The state of preparations for haymaking and the harvest was assessed, as were supplies to the market of industrial means of production [words indistinct].

Undertakings were agreed on, whose implementation in ministries, in organizations serving the countryside, in voivodships and parishes, should promote the proper course of [word indistinct] agricultural campaigns and to streamlining procurement and management of agricultural produce.

It emerges from reports that this year spring cereals have been sown on more than [word indistinct] billion hectares. The planned tasks in the cultivation of these plants have been carried out in (?38 voivodships).

The sowing of sugar beet has been done earlier than in previous years; about 500,000 hectares have been sown. Potatoes have been planted on [word indistinct] hectares. Vegetable sowing is nearing the end; the area [words indistinct] will be greater than a year ago.

In animal breeding, there is a tendency for the production of cattle and pigs to increase. The consolidation of the growth trends in hog breeding occurring in some voivodships depends mainly on the development of their (?fodder) and economic base.

Industry working for agriculture is obliged to make the maximum use of the potential in plants, in order to improve supplies of spare parts, (?seeds) and [words indistinct]; plant protection agents and other products with which farmers can this year increase yields and [words indistinct].

The most important tasks rest with the heavy and agricultural machinery industry [words indistinct]. In this way [word indistinct] better use of the potential of plants outside the AGROMET association, increased production of sought-after spare parts, and of still scarce machinery and equipment should be aimed at.

The agricultural machinery industry, which is struggling with raw materials problems, will give priority in the coming months to the production of parts needed for haymaking and harvesting.

The Council of Ministers recommended a constant checking on the technical state of agricultural machinery and the preparations of procurement points [word indistinct].

The point is to take all possible steps which would streamline services to farmers and allow losses in procurement to be avoided [words indistinct].

Problems of services to farmers should be solved by procurement points in close cooperation with agricultural self-government. Plants and institutions will be authorized to give holidays to worker-peasants and other persons who will take part in helping agriculture during the harvesting of agricultural produce.

The dairy industry and commerce so far have failed to exploit adequately the accelerated supplies of milk so as to improve deliveries to the population. The government has adopted a decision concerning an acceleration of the production of churns, bottles and packaging as well as on increased supplies of fuel for the dairy industry. This will be conducive to the development of milk supplies.

The situation is most difficult on the meat market. A further drop in livestock procurement is expected. This is due to the considerable decline in the cattle and pig population and due to the shortage of hard currency for imports. Consequently it will not be possible to increase meat supplies to the market.

It has been stressed that overcoming difficulties in the sale of rationed goods depends on the strict observance of allocations and on proper cooperation between voivodships. In the course of the debate it was pointed out that the local authorities are not everywhere taking advantage of the rights granted to them in regard to land husbandry. There are frequent reports of decisions which delay the transfer of land no longer being tilled to farms thus guaranteeing the proper exploitation of every hectare.

The chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control assessed critically undertakings which cannot be implemented since they were made without the preparation of relevant balance sheets.

Especially now amid the difficult economic situation of the country it is necessary to seek ways to improve market supplies of goods in short supply and to accelerate supplies of means of production which are in short supply by even small initiatives which have material backing. For instance, we do not attempt to exploit the improvement of tire supplies at all, in particular local possibilities regarding the recycling of tires. In parishes and voivodships it is imperative to make an honest balance sheet of the need concerning [word indistinct] machines and spare parts. It is equally necessary to analyze to what extent supplies can be improved through the proper exploitation of production potentials available in a given area.

Referring to the speeches made during the debate the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, pointed out that through active and bold action it is possible to resolve and alleviate a number of awkward problems. There are many reserves of an organizational nature and functional type which must be better utilized. For this purpose it is necessary to eliminate organizational inertia and the red-tape approach to human issues.

It is necessary to react competently and honestly to press criticism. [Words indistinct] the adopted plans and set targets must be realistic and the accountability of implementation must be more consistent. [Word indistinct] call for a consistent supply of industrial means of production. Definite commitments have been made. It is necessary to systematically control their implementation. At present it is imperative to prepare for an efficient harvest and the rational conservation of farm produce.

None of this year's crops can be wasted. It is necessary for this purpose to mobilize all available forces and means. Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski drew attention to the undertakings envisaged by the economic reform, the introduction of which can improve the situation as regards food supplies and the better exploitation of resources at our disposal.

Next the conference examined the development of secondary market production in industrial and construction-assembly enterprises.

It has been ascertained that the possibilities for starting the production of goods earmarked for the market and for coproduction within the framework of activities of [words indistinct] are considerable, since on the one hand there are resources of local raw materials and waste materials, and on the other in many industrial enterprises and in construction there exists unused processing capacity.

The Council of Ministers in a prepared resolution will create economic and organizational conditions which will encourage enterprises to expand secondary production, in particular regarding simple implements and spare parts for agriculture. The meeting also approved decisions relating to the ways and means to develop projects handed over for general social purposes, in particular for the requirements of the health service, education and housing.

It was decided to make more efficient the procedure for handing over buildings among various state units and to simplify the system for financing their adaptation. Ministries and voivodships have been placed under the obligation to give maximum help to units taking over buildings, especially as regards supplies of materials and tools (?essential) for running the buildings they have taken over.

Those taking part in the meeting were presented with the assumptions for the planned reorganization of the central and supreme bodies of state administration as an integral part of the economic reform. There was an exchange of views on this exceptionally important plan.

GOVERNMENT, FARMERS DISCUSS PRODUCT PRICING

LD270014 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Representatives of the government and of farmers' self-government bodies met in Warsaw on Tuesday to assess the implementation of postulates advanced by Polish farmers. So far 19 motions out of 70 have been implemented, including a basic postulate on increasing their profitability of agricultural production. To this (?aim) new purchase pricing of farm produce has been introduced and the prices of services and farm machinery have been frozen.

GASOLINE PRICE HIKES ANNOUNCED FOR 27 MAY

LD261856 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 May 81

[Correspondent Leszek Adamczyk report]

[Text] Today, a few minutes after 1700, at a conference at the Council of Ministers offices, a spokesman of the State Price Commission read the following communique to reporters:

[Begin unidentified spokesman recording] The State Price Commission reports that as from 27 May the retail prices for gasoline are being raised by three zloty per litre. The new retail price for low-grade gasoline will be Z19 per liter and for high-grade gasoline, the price will be Z21 per liter. The retail prices for oils, diesel oil, engine oils and motor vehicle lubricants will not be changed. Urban and intercity bus fares also will not be changed.

At the same time as raising retail prices for gasoline, passenger taxis fares will be raised by an average of 25 percent. The purpose of this increase will be to compensate taxi owners not only for the increase in gasoline prices but also for the increase in costs which have taken place over the past few years for other reasons--increases in prices for automobiles and spare parts, insurance premiums, motor vehicle services and so forth. There will be a corresponding increase in charges for the use of taxis for carrying luggage. [End recording]

After this piece of news the reporters did not rush off to their vehicles to fill up at the nearest CPN [petroleum products enterprise] station, because a press conference was held. Numerous questions were answered by representatives of the chief inspectorate of the power economy; the Ministry of the Chemical Industry; the CPN; and the State Price Commission.

Not all the replies satisfied the reporters. We learned that this year there have been considerable difficulties in meeting the demand for liquid fuels. The main reason for this is the drop in crude oil imports from the second payments zone by approximately 2.6 million tons. As a result, there was a reduction in the refining of crude oil from 16 million tons last year to 13.5 million tons this year.

The increase in demand for gasoline in the past years stems from the considerable increase in the number of automobiles in use. Economy measures undertaken in the social sector will not make it possible to eliminate the gasoline shortage. The problem of restricting gasoline consumption has been examined, with answers being sought from both the social and the economic point of view. Among others, the possibilities of restricting gasoline consumption by increasing prices, introducing a rationing system, or restricting the movement of private automobiles on specific days were examined. Restricting the movement of vehicles is least acceptable to the public. The introduction of rationing--for instance, 500 km per month for a private vehicle--requires long preparation and the expansion of the administrative-control apparatus because of the number of vehicles, their variety, the nature of their use and differences in unit fuel consumption.

In such a situation an increase in prices was acknowledged to be the most effective solution.

Let me remind you that as from tomorrow the so-called yellow gasoline will cost Z21 per liter and blue gasoline will cost Z19 per liter.

Cut in Public Transportation

LD270908 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 27 May 81

[Excerpts] The decision of the State Price Commission to increase gasoline prices has aroused understandable interest. The decision on the price increase is caused by considerable difficulties in covering the demand for fuels, which results mainly from a fall in imports from the second payments zone amounting to almost 2.6 million tons, which in turn caused a fall in the processing of oil from 16 million tons last year to 13.5 million tons this year. At the same time an increase in demand for gasoline has occurred because of an increase in the number of cars, mostly private ones.

At the government press conference yesterday information has also issued that the Ministry of Transportation has been instructed to reduce the number of passenger flights on the same routes. For the same reason, that is in order to save fuel, the Ministry of Transportation is withdrawing no fewer than 147 trains from commuter traffic as of 31 May, when new train schedules will come into operation. In some cases diesel locomotives will be replaced by steam locomotives.

JARUZELSKI VISIT TO URSUS FACTORY REPORTED

LD221539 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 May (PAP)--Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski yesterday paid a visit to the Ursus mechanical works. During a nearly three-and-a-half-hour meeting with the management and workers the prime minister assessed the further development of the tractor industry, notably production of tractors under licence. Shortages of market food supplies also were a topic of the conversation.

According to recent decisions of the Government Presidium, research and consultations will be broadened to ensure [word indistinct] supplies for Ursus and make up for the backlog in the accompanying investment project.

Since 1978 up to this day about 3,000 tractors under the Massey-Ferguson-Perkins licence have been assembled. New investments include an assembly hall for 50,000 engines, a which at present only 400 engines a month are assembled.

One main obstacle which hampers production is an insufficient metallurgical base and shortage of castings. A foundry under construction in Lublin is expected to produce annually 50,000 tonnes of castings. A metallurgical works in Ursus will supply about 60,000 tonnes once the plants under construction become operational. The output of tractors under licence is expected to be in the range of 75,000 in the future.

At the end of the visit the Prime Minister talked to the PAP and ZYCIE WARSZAWY reporters. He said that for him it was a very important visit because the government was about to make crucial decisions concerning the fate of the Polish tractor industry. The decision entails huge expenditure. But the advanced stage of the investment project and, especially, the needs of Polish agriculture underscore the necessity of positive solutions.

Referring to one of his recent statements that the food problem in Poland might be solved within the next 2 to 3 years, the prime minister said that this of course depended not only on the good will. After all the development of agriculture depends on many factors such as the weather and, above all, a normal development and stabilization of the situation in the country. This is our desire and our intention, but of course this will not happen automatically, said the prime minister.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PLANS REDUCTION OF PERSONNEL

LD232150 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 May (PAP)--Poland's Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek today told the Warsaw daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY that "Poland is, and will always be, a part of the socialist world, an important component of the alignment of forces which constitutes the [word indistinct] of the system of international security. We are an important economic partner. The concern that these relations serve both Poland and the strengthening of the socialist community is the basic thing. Of special importance here are our special relations with the Soviet Union. We are seeking understanding of our situation from all our partners. We are seeking confidence and belief that our country is able within the framework of its socialist system to solve by political means its difficult and frequently acute problems. We do out of the sense of responsibility for our problems not to be exploited to create political tension and drive up armaments. [As received] Poland is and wants to remain a factor of stability and detente in Europe."

Minister Czrek also said his ministry was planning budget cuts similarly as the entire economy. We are starting with an over 20-percent reduction of personnel and spending for maintenance of the diplomatic service. We are closing down a number of offices which, though certainly useful, are not necessary.

The Polish foreign minister continued: "After the budget cuts, our expenditures will be down by 5 percent from the 1977 level. The cuts affect also expenses for the hosting of foreign delegations. We have issued instructions to refrain this year from [word indistinct] on the occasion of the National Day and other anniversaries. We have also obtained a reduction of the membership fees Poland pays to the United Nations and other international organizations. Out of the 150 states in the world we have diplomatic relations with 127. We have missions in 84 countries. Our ministry employs abroad about [number indistinct] people, including military attaches and administration clerks. The Foreign Trade Ministry employs [number indistinct] persons in its commercial counsellor offices, 591 in other offices and the Polish Foreign Trade Chamber employs abroad 13 persons. We liquidated our embassies in Nepal and Cyprus, and a number of consulates."

The minister said his ministry had been assured by the government and party authorities that "people who have failed in other posts, not to mention those who carry [words indistinct] charges would not be [word indistinct] to the diplomatic service as has been often practiced in the past." Certain decisions which we have found incompatible with the principle of a healthy personnel policy will be corrected this year, Minister Czyrek said.

SITUATION IN FOREIGN TRADE SECTOR DISCUSSED

Coal Deliveries to CEMA

LD262148 Warsaw PAP in English 2045 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 May (PAP)--By volume, Polish exports to the CMEA countries includes mainly machines and electrical products, (?not) raw materials and semi-finished products. The structure of Poland's imports from these countries is analogical. But in both cases it is the raw materials which are of basic importance. The moment a country does not fulfill the planned deliveries, its partner is obliged to purchase the necessary materials in one of the capitalist countries.

Last year Poland did not manage to export to the CMEA countries the contracted quantities of coal, coke, sulphur, salt calcined soda and carbamide as well as machines and equipment, the total value of which amounted to over 1.3 billion foreign exchange zlotys. This in turn induced the CMEA partners to reduce or hold back their export of certain raw materials and products to Poland, this concerning especially potassic fertilizers, cadmium, magnesite, aluminium oxide, nickel, oil products, polyvinty chloride, tires, etc.

Despite these limitations, Poland's partners tried to keep the planned rhythm of deliveries and in the fourth quarter of last year supplied extra quotas of consumer goods and goods in the form of one-time, with the exception of the Soviet Union, assistance. The value of these deliveries amounted to 281 million foreign exchange zlotys. Poland then received various food products from most of the countries and fish, fish products, tea and large quantities of raw materials from the Soviet Union.

In the annual trade protocols signed with the CMEA countries Poland has declared that its current year's exports, particularly of coal, to most of the CMEA countries will be below the level fixed by the five-year agreements.

Unfortunately, even those limited deliveries are not completed by the Polish side on time. By the end of April Poland has managed to export to the GDR only 14.3 per cent and to Czechoslovakia 13.7 per cent of the yearly quotas of coal. Last year's figures were respectively 22 percent and 28.6 per cent.

Worsening Trade Situation

LD261406 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] The consequences of the present economic situation are increasingly affecting the whole of industry and some industrial sectors which are becoming more dependent on imports and which are virtually facing the need to shut down factories. Light industry, which employs 630,000 people, has now begun to reach the last consignments of raw materials, despite the fact that certain reserves still remain. Because of the critical payments situation, it is impossible to purchase, among other things, cotton and wool, or hide and auxiliary and finishing materials. The purchase of domestic raw materials has also shrunk. Thus the problems arise of free production capacities and of ensuring work for people in employment. The chances of surviving the hardest period, when faced with the impossibility of receiving credits, create the (?delays in) service orders, that is, the so-called [word indistinct] of given raw materials. The ministry's leadership is trying to obtain such orders and is initiating talks with some foreign partners. It is already possible to speak about agreements with the Soviet Union. Recently it has been agreed that in the current year, irrespective of annual agreements, the Ministry of Light Industry will produce and deliver 30 million meters of cloth for bedding and clothing, and flannel, from cotton received for this purpose. Other proposals of our light industry concern aniline yarn in the production of [word indistinct] carpets. The question of manufacturing fur garments is also being considered. Prices used in other transactions with the Soviet Union this year are obligatory in the contracts.

UNEMPLOYMENT, LABOR CONTRACT CANCELLATIONS VIEWED

Jozef Bury Interview

LD242328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 24 May 81

[Interview by reporter Anna Andrezejewska with Jozef Bury, deput minister of labor, wages and social affairs; date not specified--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] We are threatened with unemployment. We talk about this more often and more loudly. Is there some sort of deadline or date from which it is said 1.2 million Poles will be without work?

[Answer] At present, ministries--on the basis of production possibilities--estimate that in the very near future they will have problems in guaranteeing work [words indistinct] 390,000 people. For some time now we have had in Poland the phenomenon of so-called hidden unemployment which is known in literature--of course, you can't find this concept in an encyclopedia. This is employment in industry, particularly in the construction industry, which is higher than required by production needs. This is quite simply formal employment without the possibilities of effectively using the labor [word indistinct]. We think that at present this problem is prevalent in enterprises and have not moved over yet onto the so-called labor market. This means that raw material shortages have intensified this problem. People have a signed labor contract, are at an enterprise, but are not being used effectively. But the economic reform--resolution No 118 which introduced the reform--quite simply exposed this phenomenon. It pointed out this phenomenon because, for the first time, people began to compare what can be achieved in the sense of economic effect and of the wages fund in relation to optimum employment. And now it has suddenly turned out that one can successfully transfer these people to other spheres of the economy. Industry will manage with a considerably smaller number of people--smaller by 400,000-600,000.

[Question] Fine, but I have in mind those big factories which have been closed, those [word indistinct] investment projects, and the fact that young people are entering the labor market. This is the employment (?I mean).

[Answer] That's right. In that case, let's continue to talk about the scale but not about the classic form of unemployment when suddenly a certain number of people find themselves on the market. This is a paradoxical situation but right now, as we are speaking of unemployment, the labor market is looking for (?130,000) people. Let me give you an example: The mining industry needs 30,000 people, and the power industry needs about 18,000 people for lignite. We have--and we have been fully aware of this for a long time--a total lack of [word indistinct] in Poland.

[Question] You have said that Poland does not have and is not threatened by classical unemployment.

[Answer] We cannot allow this to happen.

[Question] All right. But don't you think that the average man in the street looking for work will not care at all whether he is classically unemployed or if he is not classically unemployed, as long as he is temporarily unemployed?

[Answer] We have to make a process out of this and not an on-off action. And this is our intention. Through an agreement with the trade unions, we are in permanent contact and we shall create such a mechanism which over a longer period will carry out this process quite simply without conflict, that is without any drastic effects on the people's standard of living.

[Question] Where will you employ these people? In mining? Not everyone is suited for mining. [Bury interrupts saying: No] In the retail trade? [Bury interrupts again with irritation but is not allowed to finish his sentence, saying: Those who are suited; of course...] Do you think that the trades and the countryside will soak up these unemployed?

[Answer] We have many spheres such as [words indistinct] communications, transportation, the trade network. In connection with the reduction in working time, the education system needs right now an extra 25,000 people and in the long run 60,000.

[Question] At what age would it be possible to retire?

[Answer] Women at age 50, and men at age 55. And we even want to create a situation that if a woman is over 30 and a man is over 35--or say if a woman is over 35 and a man is over 40--then in so-called age conditions there could be [words indistinct].

[Question] If there are unemployed people, Mr Minister, what sort of benefit will they get?

[Answer] For instance, an enterprise could pay a worker something like 80 percent of the earnings received in the enterprise if he accepts the so-called status of temporarily out of work worker. When the economy picks up he could return to this enterprise after a certain time and resume his employment, or he could take unpaid leave and go to another enterprise and take up employment, and that enterprise could bring his earnings up to that level.

[Question] Minister, do you not have in mind the organization of a temporary earnings emigration?

[Answer] The matter is not easy. We are also taking this into account. At present a little more than 60,000 people are employed abroad. [Interrupted by questioner]

[Question] ...In the GDR, that's where people are needed for work, they need them in Hungary... [Interrupted by Bury]

[Answer] ...We have a dozen or so thousand people. We have conducted talks. They [not specified who] had talks with us here 2 weeks ago and it emerges that this will not be so easy, because they consider that it is more economical for them to use labor reserves from other countries, for instance, Vietnam, Cuba and Mozambique. They are already employing a dozen or so thousand people from these countries. It turns out that this is cheaper employment than in the conditions of Poland. Our workers demand more. Let us say openly and not make a secret out of this: The political situation in Poland is not making talks with the GDR any easier for us. The same goes for Czechoslovakia. At present we are conducting talks with numerous ministries of construction, in particular, on the export of so-called complete sets of industrial projects. There are greater opportunities in the Soviet Union. This is also a matter of (?several) thousand people. We have opportunities for additional employment of (?hundreds) in the Polish building industry in Iran and Iraq, for instance, and Libya.

[Question] Since the socialist countries do not exactly want us, for various reasons, then do you not think that it would be possible to make it easier for people to find work somewhat further abroad.

[Answer] We want to solve this differently. After all, there is international exchange. [Words indistinct] people make contacts on an individual basis and they can leave the country. We give our support to this. Until now we have had great restrictions as regards so-called unpaid leave. We did not want to agree to a period longer than 2-3 months. Right now we are lifting these restrictions.

[Question] So, how much leave can one take at an enterprise in order to go abroad to work.

[Answer] (?We do not wish to restrict this work so much now).

Labor Contracts Decision

LD260400 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 May (PAP)--A preliminary draft has been drawn up in the Polish People's Republic's Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs of a Council of Ministers decision on the question of the rights of workers in enterprises of state administration undergoing abolition or reorganization. The draft has been submitted for interdepartmental consultation.

The decision under preparation concerns those employees in the state administration whose labor contract will be cancelled in connection with the enterprise's abolition or reorganization. The aim of the draft is to facilitate the solution of the problem by means of earlier retirement or material assistance in undertaking independent work, in services for example, or by means of acquiring new qualifications. The draft proposes retirement for those workers who have no more than 5 years to go before reaching pensionable age (age 60 for men, 55 for women)--taking into consideration the necessary period of labor service (25 years for men, 20 years for women) or for those who will attain the necessary period of labor service in no more than 5 years, or who are already of pensionable age. It is proposed that the annulment of the labor contract should be obligatorily introduced for all those employees in the entire state administration who have reached pensionable age on the basis of general legislative regulations.

Those who have for the time being no right to a pension, but who renounce further work in the socialized economy, will acquire a series of rights. Those who undertake to run an artisan's workshop, a consumer service enterprise, catering enterprise, a trading or production enterprise will have priority, for instance, in obtaining accommodation, in purchasing vehicles, a car in the case of work in road transport, in purchasing secondary raw materials and material surpluses and in obtaining credit assistance. It is planned to organize courses for retraining workers, who will have the right to the appropriate financial grant.

The possibility is envisaged of extending this decision to employees of other socialized enterprises which are being abolished, reorganized or in which employment is being curtailed.

PROBLEMS OF MAINTAINING PUBLIC ORDER DISCUSSED

Joint Military-Police Patrols

LD251815 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] In order to counteract the attacks on representatives of the forces of public order and, because of the law-breaking which strikes at the interest of the state and the security of the citizens, the streets of many cities are patrolled jointly by the militiamen and soldiers of the WSW [Internal Military Forces]

'Threat' to Public Safety

LD240604 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 May 81

[Wojciech Bogdanowicz commentary]

[Text] The Council of State acknowledged a few days ago that the condition of public order in our country is alarming, and this very evaluation [word indistinct] to justify in the recently published reports.

It must be said, however, that the many people with whom I have discussed this topic recently--and they did not belong to the so-called margins of society--received the Council of State's diagnosis with mixed feelings, since one can question whether a series of acts of hooliganism and even attacks by robbers really jeopardize the state's functioning.

It is true that our country has been very seriously weakened and that various mechanisms are out of tune, a result both of what happened in the past and what is happening today. But surely our society would be in a bad state if we could not cope with the so-called elements which, in any case, exist not only in our country, although not everywhere is so much said and written about this phenomenon as in Poland recently.

There is a theory that the transformations taking place in our country in conjunction with everyday problems release aggressiveness in people. No doubt this theory contains a great deal of truth. It is also true that the universal lack of confidence in prosecution organs makes the work of the militia difficult, a fact which no doubt benefits people from the criminal margin. But does this testify to the fact that the community is more brutal? And may not the above lack of confidence also be a result of the past? I too believe that one ought to help the militia in fighting crime because I too want to live a safe life. But trust for the police [as heard] is not born at once.

Recently in one of our cities a murder was committed in broad daylight. During the search for those responsible it emerged that people did not want to help. Does this mean that we have grown indifferent to crime? Definitely not. This was simply a no confidence vote. Recent statements of the militia's representatives prove that they are embittered, that they feel alienated. But now life is hard not only for them. However, a vicious circle comes into being. People do not trust the militia but at the same time they want to live safely. Who is to guarantee this safety for them, for us? The national guard? Civil guard? The lynch mob? Or perhaps a special service, but a service equipped with clearly defined and substantiated authority which knows and observes the law, a service that would be part of society and not merely of the power apparatus.

And one more thing. There is no doubt that we must not allow lawbreakers and trouble-makers to act without restraint. There is no doubt that it is necessary to look after the public order and the peace of our families. This must not be treated lightly. At the same time, however, one must remember that the correct slogan "law and order" used to be a very universal slogan.

Walbrzych Militia Obstructed

LD211936 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] There has been another hooligan outburst in Walbrzych. Two drunken men began to pester women near the Centrum department store. One hit a woman in the face and kicked a baby carriage out of which a 1-year old child fell. When two militiamen tried to render the assailants harmless, a crowd consisting of several dozen people opposed this. One of the hooligans hit a militiaman. Some people in the crowd who were also intoxicated forced the hooligans to be released. The other witnesses of this event did not react at all.

'Increasing Crime'

LD212004 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 21 May 81

[Text] A Council of State session has been held at Belweder Palace. The prosecutor general of the Polish People's Republic and the minister of internal affairs gave the Council of State a detailed report on the state of public law and order in Poland.

The Council of State acknowledged that the situation is highly alarming. An unprecedented growth in crime is beginning to threaten the functioning of the state and at the same time poses an unprecedented threat to the health and property of its citizens. This situation, which stems from the socioeconomic crisis and its psychological consequences, is exacerbated by the increasing attacks on law enforcement organs and on organs of the Prosecutor's Office and justice, even while they are acting against violations of the law.

In such conditions the efforts of the security organs and of the Prosecutor's Office to ensure social calm and free the population from the growing risk of threats and aggression by criminal and adventure-seeking elements is becoming increasingly more difficult and responsible.

The Council of State considers it indispensable that all social forces support efforts to overcome the increasing dangers. Every act in violation of the law should be appropriately rebuffed. It is high time for the selfless and dangerous work of militiamen to be effectively supported by the urban and rural populations. This is a vital condition for radically ending the growth in general danger and in the evasion of the law by destructive forces.

The chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK] presented a report on the activities of the chamber in 1980. The discussion on the report stressed the importance and suitable selection of questions of control activities. The work of the chamber was characterized by the great independence of investigations and by the objectivity of the information conveyed.

The investigations covered most sensitive spots of the economy. As of last autumn NIK had tackled a number of new tasks connected with its subordination to the Sejm. Much attention was paid to increasing the effectiveness of control and to implementing the conclusions stemming from this control, as well as to the question of relieving the NIK of secondary tasks in order to allow its highly-qualified but limited number of cadres to concentrate on issues of the highest importance. Strengthening internal controls applying to ministries and social control is also of vital importance in this respect. It is very important that the NIK tell the Council of State in advance of observations and suggestions concerning needed improvements in the existing law.

The Council of State assessed highly the results of the work of the NIK and also examined a draft law on the trade unions drawn up after many months of work by the team led by Professor Sylwester Zawadzki.

Army Paper on Public Disorder

LD271246 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 May (PAP)--We are all responsible for the fate of the homeland.

The Polish people are greatly disturbed by recent events which infringe public order. Hooligan excesses, drunkenness and crimes have considerably violated every citizen's feeling of security, the army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes.

The difficult moments that we are living through and in which the fate of the country and the people are being decided should mobilize society to increasing discipline and public order. The disorganization of public life causes harm to the country's defense capability and this cannot be a matter of little consequence, especially for the military community. Soldiers are deeply disturbed by the fact of violation of public discipline and the creation of difficulties in the work of organs of public order. By its very nature, the Army is a symbol of order. A characteristic feature of the Army is an increase in its correctness, readiness and discipline at particularly dangerous moments. This is fully confirmed by the present situation. At a time when the threat from destructive forces is increasing along with the failure to punish them, a high level of discipline is being maintained in the Polish Army. The Army expresses itself in favour of socialist renewal under the leadership of the PZPR.

Each day brings many examples of soldiers giving help to people and institutions which are in need of it or find themselves in a dangerous situation, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI goes on. Patrols of militia, of the railway protection service and of the Internal Military Service are constantly on guard of public order.

It is only by the joint efforts of the organs of public order and of citizens that public pathology can be withstood and the state of public order improved. Today, as always, the soldier of the Polish Army will fulfill his military and civil duty with honor and dignity, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stresses in conclusion.

PERSONNEL CHANGES: OFFICIALS RELIEVED OF POSTS

Vistula Official

LD221820 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled Zbigniew Wojterkowski from the post of deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers and government representative responsible for the development of Vistula.

Walbrzych Voivoda Official

LD221822 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled Antoni Trebulak from the post of Walbrzych Voivoda.

Officials Charged for Crimes

LD231032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] The voivodship prosecutor in Bielsko Biala has preferred charges against the former town executive officers in Szczyrk and Skoczow in Bielsko Biala Voivodship. The charges against the former town executive officer in Szczyrk say that he unjustifiably reduced the property tax on a house built by Maciej Szczpeanski, former chairman of the radio committee.

The charges against the former town executive officer of Skoczow say that he tried to swindle Z50,000 from the PZ [expansion unknown] and that he indulged in various machinations with car coupons.

CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI DIES IN WARSAW 28 MAY

LD280832 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1812 GMT 28 May 81

[Special communique broadcast by all programs of Polish radio]

Today at 0440, on the Day of the Ascension, his eminence Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, archbishop, Metropolitan of Gniezno and Warsaw, primate of Poland, died at the residence of the Warsaw archbishops.

The Chief Council of the Episcopate together with the Gniezno and Warsaw chapters will decide today about the place and time of the funeral, concerning which a separate communique will be issued.

NEW WEEKLY TO COMBAT THREATS TO SOCIALIST RENEWAL

LD240958 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 23 May 81

[Summary] A new weekly has appeared on the market. It is called RZECYWISTOSC and is published by Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch Workers' Publishing Cooperative. This new sociopolitical weekly says in its first word published on the first page of the first issue:

"The times in which our weekly is beginning its life--which will probably prove to be quite difficult--abound in great hopes and in great dangers. Our nation has proved that it must not be treated as an object, that it will not allow itself to be manipulated for long with impunity, and that it is the supreme and ultimate authority on all matters affecting its destiny. Our working class has proved that it is the leading force of its nation, not in name alone. This is why the present times abound in great hopes for Poles. Our weekly, the editorial article continues, will do its best to reinforce these hopes of the Polish people concerning a better future and to make every effort in order to turn these hopes into certainty. We will also use all our powers to fight everything that endangers the renewal of our socialist republic. In the implementation of these aspirations our editorial board, the article concludes, counts on the help of everyone who agrees with the ideological line of the weekly, and it also counts on the constructive criticisms of those who oppose it."

The authors whose articles have been published in the new issue of RZECZYWISTOSC include Adam Checiniak who contributes part one of an article on the political program of Jacek Kuron, one of the main ideologists of the Social Self Defense Committee; and Ewa Jazwinska who deals with the way Polish history is being presented to the young generation, "A way which is tendencious, and full of omissions and falsifications." Another article deals with the causes and consequences of the Polish coup d'etat of May 1926; and Bozena Krzywoblocka deals very critically with the Warsaw Theater of Drama and especially its director.

JARUZELSKI, KEPA RECEIVE WARSAW CITY LEADERS

LD231752 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Today, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, accompanied by the minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection, Jozef Kepa, received the following representatives of the authorities of the capital city, Warsaw: Stanislaw Kociolek, first secretary of the Warsaw Party Committee; Michal Szostek, chairman of the Warsaw People's Council; and Jerzy Majewski, Warsaw town mayor.

The administrators of the capital informed the premier of the most important problems connected with the functioning of the town, including supplies to the market, house construction, municipal transport as well as health and education. They also reported on actions taken by the town authorities aimed at resolving urgent problems. The representatives of the capital's administration asked for help with the implementation of tasks defined by this year's plan and also submitted arguments in support of the project to begin the construction of an underground transportation system in Warsaw in the near future, since only this could effectively resolve transportation problems in the capital.

The premier showed understanding for the problems concerning the capital. He said that the problems would be examined in a routine way and that the government would provide the necessary help to resolve them within the limits of realistic possibilities.

MARXISM-LENINISM INSTITUTE DIRECTOR APPOINTED

LD231842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] A meeting was held in the PZPR Central Committee between Roman Ney, PZPR Central Committee secretary and candidate member of the Politburo and the Directorate of the Institute of Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism.

The directions of the institute's work were discussed. Roman Ney announced the Central Committee Politburo decision to appoint Assistant Prof Augustyn Wajda to the post of director of the institute. Prof Andrzej Werblan, who has been the director of the Institute for a long time, has requested to be released from this post.

JABLONSKI PAYS TRIBUTE TO SIKORSKI ON CENTENARY

LD202008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 May 81

[Excerpts from the speech by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, at the solemn session of the national committee for the celebration of the centenary of Gen Wladyslaw Sikorski's birth, held 20 May in Warsaw--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed audience, we have met as a committee whose aim is to deal with the major celebrations to mark the centenary of Gen Wladyslaw Sikorski's birth and as far as possible also to coordinate similar events organized by various institutions, social organizations and local committees. It is not our purpose to take part in all the initiatives already adopted or to be adopted in the future in connection with this anniversary. We intend to give our help to every initiative which requires it. On the other hand we must focus our main effort on those forms of celebrations which are of a national nature and which require for their implementation a commitment both by society and by state authorities.

In the draft program of [word indistinct] we consider as most important the repatriation of General Sikorski's ashes. While submitting this proposal, we know full well that its implementation depends not only on the Polish authorities which fully support it but also on the stance of the British Government.

This thus required interstate negotiation; and although we cannot be completely certain today of the final result, we should all the more show our unanimity and activeness in bringing this important task to a successful conclusion, with public opinion aiding the [word indistinct] efforts.

Thus we will satisfy the national need to pay homage to the patriotism of the statesman and organizer of the armed struggle, to whom it was not given to rejoice in its victorious conclusion, since he died tragically in the 4th year of World War II, in which he played an outstanding role as politician and soldier.

Political and military activity merge into one in the life of General Sikorski. He took an active part in the conflict of various trends in political life, first during the Austrian annexation, before and during World War I, then in the second republic, and finally during the next war which threatened the existence not only of the state but of the Polish nation.

As an opponent of the Sanacua dictatorship, known for many years as a supporter of the pro-French orientation in foreign policy, an unquestioned military authority, a man with a reputation for ardent patriotism and unimpeachable personal integrity, Sikorski was the most fitting candidate for the post of head of the emigre coalition government and commander in chief. In public opinion he soon counted for much more than would seem appropriate from the functions he fulfilled. For broad circles of society in Poland, as well as for Poles abroad, his name became the symbol of eliminating the evil past which led to disaster. He personified a continuation of the struggle, begun in September, in defense of our own statehood and also the hope of regaining independence.

His political realism enjoined him not only to develop the Armed Forces but also to seek optimal conditions of the struggle for liberation through unification of political forces based on indispensable compromise even at the cost of subordinating his own prejudices and aversions, and to work at the same time on widening international support for Poland and its future. He focused all his energy on these goals. Although he was not always fully understood even by his hitherto political friends, this gained him the ever-growing esteem of foreign politicians, who saw in him a statesman whose opinion should be carefully considered, although he was merely the head of a government in exile and organizer of armed forces subordinated to foreign command.

The political stance of Sikorski mobilized against him the old adversaries [words indistinct] from the Sanacja and shortly afterward from the Endecja, increasingly determined to [words indistinct]. But only a very few know about this in Poland, and it did not affect the rank and file of the Armed Forces in exile.

It was in these circumstances that the Gibralter tragedy occurred. It (?deeply affected) the broadest masses of the nation and reinforced the feelings of love and esteem for the deceased general. The time that has elapsed since this tragedy has not diminished these feelings but, on the contrary, has widened and enriched them.

We who have lived for four decades in a Poland liberated in a way other than that which he advocated are increasingly aware of the fact that we are heirs of the national past as a whole. And, since blood shed for the fatherland has always the same, unique price, we pay tribute to the patriotism of a man who with the best will and selfless devotion wanted to serve his nation.

LENINGRAD CPSU DELEGATION'S TALKS 'REALISTIC'

LD270959 Gdansk DZIENNIK BALTYCKI in Polish 19 May 81 p 1

["E.M." report: "Leningrad Delegation Leaves Gdansk"]

[Text] At the invitation of Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee, a Leningrad CPSU Obkom delegation led by Obkom Committee Secretary Vasiliy Zakharov has been paying a visit to the Gdansk region since last Wednesday. The delegation included Higher Party School Party Committee Secretary Prof Vladimir Dvchinnikov and Hero of Socialist Labor Nikolay Kuzmin, a foreman from the Zhdanov Shipyard.

As we reported last Thursday, the delegation was received by PZPR Politburo candidate member and Gdansk Voivodship Committee First Secretary Tadeusz Fiszbach.

On Friday the delegation met with the leadership and aktiv of the Maritime Publishing House, Sopot City PZPR Committee secretaries and aktiv members and, in the afternoon, the leadership and aktiv of the Polish radio station and the Gdansk television center.

Last Saturday, the representatives of friendly Leningrad visited the Gdansk countryside. They met the Skarszewy City-Rural PZPR Committee Aktiv, visited the Wolny Dwor state farm, a private farm, the National Anthem Museum at Bedomin and the Luban Voivodship agricultural progress center. On Sunday, they visited the Hel Peninsula and Sopot.

Yesterday, our guests from the Neva stayed in Gdynia, where they met Gdynia City PZPR First Secretary Zygmunt Rosiak and the city party organizations aktiv. They also toured the city.

During these meetings, which took place in a cordial and realistic atmosphere, extensive discussions took place on the subject of party work and the implementation of both socioeconomic tasks by the inhabitants of Leningrad through the 26th CPSU Congress. Officials from the USSR Consulate General in Gdansk, including Consul Gen Lev Vakhramieyev, participated in the meetings.

Today the Leningrad delegation is leaving Gdansk and returning to Leningrad.

KANIA RECEIVES DELEGATION OF CPSU DEPARTMENTS

LD231532 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] At an invitation of the party Central Committee a delegation of CPSU Central Committee departments stayed in Poland 18-23 May.

The delegation had talks in the party Central Committee Organization Department, the Ideoeducational Work Department, the Social and Vocational Department and the Foreign Affairs Department. It also met the leadership of the Warsaw party committee and the Warsaw-Praga Poludnie Regional Committee as well as the Lublin Voivodship party committee and activists from several works committees.

At the conclusion of their visit, the delegation was received by party Central Committee First Secretary Stanislaw Kania. Their meeting was attended by Zdzislaw Kurowski, secretary of the party Central Committee, and Soviet Ambassador Boris Aristov.

RADIO CITES TASS COMMENTARY ON CURRENT CRISIS

LD222230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] The TASS Agency stated in today's commentary that the profound socioeconomic crisis which has engulfed Poland is exerting an ever more negative influence on the predicament of the working class and of all working people. The crisis in the Polish economy, TASS stresses, is hampering the implementation of export orders including orders from countries belonging to the socialist community.

The PZPR Central Committee and the Polish Government, TASS says, have undertaken several concrete measures designed to overcome the crisis, to liquidate the negative phenomena in the economy and to restore the normal pace of work in enterprises. However, the implementation of these undertakings, the agency says, is hampered by the destructive activities of some links in the Solidarity trade union organization in which shelter was found by antisocialist groupings such as the Committee for Social Self-Defense which are acting in conjunction with foreign diversionary elements.

TASS accuses Solidarity of doing nothing to lead the country out of the crisis and adds that under pressure from antisocialist elements which have found shelter in that organization, the trade union movement even refrains from resolving purely trade-union problems. In conclusion, the agency stressed the commitment of Polish communists to the consolidation of party ranks and the working class as well as all patriotic forces protecting the ideals of socialism.

'GRAVE AND GLOOMY' ATMOSPHERE IN WARSAW NOTED

LD260057 Paris LE FIGARO in French 25 May 81 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Rumors About Forthcoming Warsaw Pact Meeting...Without Warsaw"]

[Text] Warsaw--After several weeks of relative calm there has been an upsurge of nervousness in Poland caused both by external anxiety and new internal problems.

Indeed there are rumors circulating in Western diplomatic circles here--rumors which should be regarded with the customary caution--about the possibility of a Warsaw Pact meeting to be held very soon in either Prague or East Berlin and, it is alleged, without Polish participation. It goes without saying that such an event would mark a worrying increase in the allies' anxiety over the development of the situation in that country.

I was told by usually reliable sources that a large group (there is talk of more than 30 people) of Soviet party organization experts has arrived in Warsaw to advise the Poles in their preparatory work for the forthcoming congress and also to make an on-the-spot assessment on the way in which this campaign is being carried out. On the domestic scene political circles are anxiously awaiting the demonstrations due to take place this afternoon in Warsaw and other cities to demand the release of political prisoners. The demonstrations are being organized by the new Independent Students Association which is close to Solidarity. In Warsaw the demonstration was initially to take place outside the central prison.

It is now planned that a mass will be celebrated at St Anne's, the university church, and then a procession will go and demonstrate outside the Sejm, more than 2 km away. Solidarity national spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz has just told me that his organization is trying to change the route followed by the demonstration and make it much shorter: "The planned route," he told me, "passes in front of the Central Committee building and that does not strike us as a good choice." Discussions on this point are, therefore, continuing.

All this is causing great anxiety and the chairman of the Journalists Association has just launched a solemn appeal to the students urging them "to limit the expression of their opinions strictly to within the confines of their universities." Solidarity asserts that the planned demonstration is in no way a provocation and adds that "Stefan Bratkowski is excessively anxious, as he often is."

Nonetheless the capital's main newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY returns to the subject in an editorial, significantly entitled: "The Danger of Provocations." It warns against the machinations of extremists on all sides: "Some have too much to lose and others want to gain too much."

The anxiety felt is particularly understandable since public opinion is growing increasingly anxious about the rise in delinquency and the increasing lack of public safety. The Council of State has just debated the problems and is considering forming joint militia and army patrols which might improve the situation but would be likely to be a step toward establishing a kind of state of emergency.

The Poles therefore once again have real cause for anxiety. This is particularly true since they are still feeling the effects of Primate Cardinal Wyszynski's serious illness (his condition has further deteriorated) and the attack on John Paul II, despite the improvement in the Holy Father's health. The atmosphere in Warsaw is, therefore, grave and gloomy once again.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS DEADLOCK IN CREDIT TALKS

LD261552 Warsaw PAP in English 1430 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 May (PAP)--"The news of a deadlock in the talks on rescheduling by private banks of a part of Poland's debts until after 1985 is a warning signal. An air of optimism prevailed after the successful completion of the Paris talks on the same subject, pertaining though to the credits guaranteed by government nearly a month ago. Nobody doubted then that private banks would follow suit", TRYBUNA LUDU said today.

Western states based their decision on resuming talks on rescheduling the repayments of Poland's debts on the proposed sensible internal and external solutions, i.e. the capability of Polish economy for rebirth.

"Meanwhile, the stand adopted in Frankfurt by representatives of some banks, American specifically, considered by specialists as ruthless, short-sighted and obstructive, is a new and rather unexpected development.

Alas, there is another new development, too, and it is the lack of progress towards Poland's economic recovery. The steadily decreasing production and growing imbalance is most probably the factor that makes the creditors withhold their decisions. Whether we like it or not the talks will take a more favorable course when the economy stops sinking.

Decisions to be taken shortly as to the reform of the central economic administration will surely bring that moment nearer. If the decisions are followed by energetic stabilization actions and a trustworthy report on the state of economy is adopted, the creditors will be more likely to take a favorable stand.

GHANAIAN PRESIDENT PAYS 'OFFICIAL, FRIENDLY' VISIT

Arrival 22 May

AU221158 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0908 GMT on 22 May begins a live relay from Otopeni Airport on the arrival of Ghanaian President Hilla Limann in Bucharest on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

According to the announcer, President Nicolae Ceausescu, "Romanian officials and numerous working people from Bucharest enterprises and institutions" are present at the airport to welcome the Ghanaian guests. The announcer states that the Ghanaian president is accompanied by Nana Oktuwer Bekoe, national chairman of the People's National Party; Issac K. Chinebuah, minister of foreign affairs; Joe Reindorf, minister of justice and general prosecutor; and Y.N.A. Agbesi, minister of agriculture.

The national anthems of the two countries are played. The two presidents are reported to review and then to watch the march past of the honor guard. Shortly afterward they are reported to leave the airport.

The live relay ends at 0924 GMT, without any speeches being exchanged.

Official Talks Begin

AU221947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1844 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 22 May (AGERPRES)--Official talks started in Bucharest on May 22 between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Dr. Hilla Limann, president of the Republic of Ghana.

Participating in the talks are:

For Romania, Petru Enache, vice-president of the State Council; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry; Alexandru Margaritescu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Nicolae Popovici, procurator-general of the Socialist Republic of Romania, other officials.

For Ghana, Nana Okutwer Bekoe, national leader of the People's National Party; Issac K. Chinebuah, commissioner for foreign affairs; Joe Reindorf, commissioner for justice and attorney general; Y.N.A. Agbesi, commissioner for agriculture, and the other Ghanaian officials accompanying the Ghanaian head of state on the current visit.

Nicolae Ceausescu warmly welcomed the Romanian visit of President Hilla Limann, expressing his confidence that the dialogue he would conduct these days with the Ghanaian head of state would contribute, by its results, to a closer and more fruitful collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

President Hilla Limann cordially thanked for the invitation extended to visit Romania, for the warm hospitality shown to him, affirming in turn, his confidence that the understandings and measures to be covenanted together with President Nicolae Ceausescu would give a fresh impetus to the friendly Romanian-Ghanaian collaboration.

In the first round of talks Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hilla Limann informed each other of the achievements and development programmes of the two countries, exchanged views on the ways and means of more intensely promoting the collaboration between Romania and Ghana.

The two heads of state stressed with satisfaction the positive course of the Romanian-Ghanaian relations characterized by fully equal rights, friendship and collaboration, mutual esteem and valuation. At the same time, the mutual wish was expressed for these good relations to make further progress, to record ever upward, fruitful course on multiple planes--political, economic, technico-scientific and cultural. Both parties also stressed the wish to seek out fresh possibilities for the expansion of the cooperation--especially in farming, mining, oil, geological tapping, machine-building, timber working, fishing and food industry, transport--in order to intensify and diversify the economic links. Emphasis was also placed on the wish to increase the contacts between the parties of the two countries, as well as in science, education, culture and other fields.

They jointly agreed on the fact that the steady development of the Romanian-Ghanaian collaboration, upon steady, lasting bases, in the spirit of the principles of full equality, observance of national independence, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage--fully accords with the interests of development and progress of the two countries and peoples, serves the cause of world peace, collaboration and understanding.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hilla Limann commissioned the relevant ministries to consider the concrete possibilities of expanding the mutually advantageous cooperation and advance measures for their turning to advantage, in the spirit of the summit agreements as regards the amplification of the collaboration in the two countries.

The talks proceed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem and understanding.

22 May Dinner

AU221950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 22 May (AGERPRES)--On May 22, President Nicolae Ceausescu gave an official dinner in honour of Hilla Limann, president of the Republic of Ghana.

Romanian and Ghanaian officials were in the attendance.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Hilla Limann proposed toasts.

Ceausescu Toast

AU251731 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 May 81 pp 1, 3

[Toast proposed by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 22 May Bucharest dinner given in honor of Ghanaian President Hilla Limann]

[Text] Esteemed Mr President, dear Ghanaian guests, comrades and friends: It gives me particular pleasure to extend warm greetings to you as guests of Socialist Romania and to the aides accompanying you, and within this framework to cordially welcome you to our country's soil.

The visit you are paying to Romania reflects the positive relations of friendship established between our countries and peoples and our common desire to constantly strengthen Romanian-Ghanaian collaboration and cooperation.

We note with satisfaction that the relations between our parties and governments have recently strengthened and that economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between our countries is constantly developing. A number of mutually advantageous economic cooperation ventures have been initiated, an eloquent example in this respect being the construction by Romania of the tractor assembly line of Nsawam, where Romanian and Ghanaian workers are cooperating fruitfully in the interests of the two peoples."

During this visit, I want us to seek new ways and means to further strengthen multi-faceted cooperation between our countries. In this respect, we believe that broad possibilities exist to develop cooperation in agriculture, the extractive industry, the oil industry, petrochemistry, machine-building, forestry and in other fields of common interest to better make use of the national riches in both countries and with a view to accelerating the economic and social progress of our peoples.

I have visited your country and I was able to note the spirit and determination of the Ghanaian people in building their new life, in ensuring their material and cultural prosperity and in strengthening the country's independence and sovereignty. We rejoice at the achievements you record and we wish you and the friendly Ghanaian people greater and greater successes in building an independent and flourishing Ghana.

During your visit to Romania you will have the opportunity of becoming acquainted with certain of the concerns and achievements of the Romanian people in modernizing and developing the forces of production, in the flourishing of science and culture, in improving their living standard, in expanding socialist democracy and ensuring the direct participation by the working people in our society's leadership. Our people, who are free and masters of their destiny, are enthusiastically working to implement the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society, to fulfill the new 5-year plan targets and to shape a happy future in keeping with their desires and aspirations.

Mr President, we are living in an epoch of deep revolutionary, social and national changes. One can state that generally speaking colonialism has been eliminated for good. Progressive and anti-imperialist forces and scores and scores of peoples are waging a huge struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, for becoming masters of their destiny and their national riches and for ensuring their free development in keeping with their desires and without any outside interference.

At the same time, we are witnessing the continuation of the policy of domination and oppression, trends toward strengthening or redividing spheres of influence; sharpened contradictions between various states or groups of states and the emergence of new conflicts and states of tension. All this has brought about particular tension in the international situation, thus creating new and serious dangers for peoples' security and independence and for peace throughout the world. Under such conditions, we believe that it is more than ever necessary that the advanced forces, the peoples should more and more closely unite and cooperate to stop the aggravation of the international situation and to contribute to the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, cooperation, independence and peace.

In this spirit, Romania is actively participating in international life thus making its contribution to the cause of detente and peace and to cooperation and understanding among peoples. We unswervingly promote a policy of friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries, with the developing countries, the nonaligned countries and with the developed capitalist countries; we are expanding economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations with all the world's countries, irrespective of social system. We firmly place all our relations on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage and nonrecourse to the use or threat of force.

In its foreign policy, Romania pays special attention to relations with African countries. It supports their struggle for the complete elimination of the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy and of any form of domination and oppression and for consolidating their national independence and for their independent socioeconomic progress.

We actively support and are in solidarity with the struggle waged by the Namibian people for complete independence and we struggle in a sustained manner to eliminate the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid in South Africa and the other acts of aggression of that country against its neighboring countries.

As a European country, Romania consistently acts to achieve security and cooperation in Europe. We are determined to make our entire contribution to the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting; we are acting to reach a consensus on convening a conference devoted to trust and disarmament in Europe, to ensure the continuity of meetings aimed at European security and cooperation. We believe that everything should be done to stop the deployment and development of new nuclear missiles in Europe. We are convinced that the achievement of progress on the road of cooperation, detente and disarmament in Europe would exert a forceful influence on all international life and would be in keeping with the interests of all peoples.

Being deeply concerned over the conflicts that continue to exist in various parts of the world, we believe that under the current international conditions everything should be done to solve problems among nations by negotiations alone, by completely avoiding armed confrontations and the use of force. In this respect we firmly advocate intensified efforts aimed at the political solution of the Middle East problems and at achieving a comprehensive peace that will lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and to resolving the Palestinian people's problem on the basis of their right to self-determination, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state, and to ensuring the independence and integrity of all countries in that area. In the same spirit of understanding it is necessary to resolve all conflicts among nations and to do everything for independence and peace.

We believe that to ensure peace represents the cardinal problem of our days, that everything should be done to defend the most basic right of peoples and mankind--the right to life and to free existence. For this purpose, Romania very determinedly advocates the cessation of the arms race--which is an increasingly heavy burden on the shoulders of all peoples and which increases the danger for destructive military confrontations--practical and efficient disarmament measures, and primarily nuclear disarmament measures, and a cut back in military budgets and in armed forces and weapons.

It is necessary to take determined action to eliminate the division of the world into rich and poor countries, to eradicate the serious phenomenon of underdevelopment that affects a great part of the world, to establish a new international economic order based on full equality and equity that will favor the more rapid progress of all countries and especially of lagging countries, that will facilitate the broad access of peoples to the achievements of modern civilization and will ensure the development and stability of the world economy.

The complex problems of international life can be solved only with the active participation on an equal footing of all nations, especially of small and medium-sized countries, the developing and nonaligned countries. All nations are responsible for the achievement of detente and peace and for defending the peoples' freedom and independence, for promoting a new policy of equality and cooperation among nations.

We believe that it is necessary to increase the role and contribution by the United Nations and other international organizations in democratically resolving the major problems of the present-day world, in promoting peace and the respect for national independence and cooperation among nations.

I want to stress with satisfaction the cooperation between Romania and Ghana within the United Nations and other international organizations, within the Group of 77, the Non-aligned Movement and generally at a world level and to express the conviction that in the future, too, our countries will closely cooperate in the interests of the noble ideals of the peoples' independence, freedom and peace.

Esteemed Mr President, esteemed Ghanaian guests; convinced that the visit you are paying to Romania will go down as a new and important contribution to strengthening friendship and collaboration between Romania and Ghana in the interests of our peoples and those of the cause of peace and international cooperation, I would like to toast:

The Ghanaian people's progress and happiness!

Friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples!

International peace and cooperation!

The good health of the president of the Republic of Ghana, Hilla Limann, and the health of our Ghanaian guests!

I also would like to toast the health of the national chairman of the People's National Party, Nana Okutwer Bekoe!

And the health of all of you! (loud applause)

Further Talks

AU232037 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 23 May (AGERPRES)--The official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Dr. Hilla Limann, president of the Republic of Ghana, continued in Bucharest on May 23.

The talks were attended by Romanian and Ghanaian officials.

Extensive views were exchanged on the evolution of the international situation.

Emphasis was placed on Romania's and Ghana's concern over the deterioration, over the last few years, of the world political climate following the growing economic crisis, the energy crisis in particular, the sharpening contradictions among various states and groups of states, the intensified tendencies of consolidating or redividing the spheres of influence, the perpetuating policy of force, domination and interference in other people's affairs, of tension and war that ever more seriously endanger mankind's peace. It has considered that, under those complex circumstances, the progressive, anti-imperialist forces, all the peoples of the world should, more than ever before, firmly work for lessening international tension, for resuming and continuing the policy of detente, collaboration, independence and peace, for grounding interstate relations on the principles of equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs; non-recourse to the use and threat of force.

The necessity was highlighted of increased efforts to liquidate the states of conflict extant in various parts of the world, to settle all interstate differences by peaceful means, by negotiations, the use of force and military confrontations being avoided.

Analyzing the situation on the African Continent, the two heads of state once again voiced their countries' solidarity with the peoples of Africa against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, against any form of domination and oppression, for defending and consolidating national independence, for economic and social emanicapation, for mastering their national resources and their destinies.

The determination of Romania and Ghana was reasserted to actively support the Namibian people's fight for winning its complete independence, to unflinchingly militate for the definitive abolition of the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid in South Africa.

It was emphasized that the questions of that continent should be solved by the Africans themselves, without outside interference, and the need was highlighted to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the African states, of all the patriotic forces in their common fight for consolidating national independence, against the policy of division and immixture. The special importance was brought to the fore of intensified efforts, on a national and regional plane, towards their economic and social progress.

As far as the situation in Europe was concerned, the two sides highlighted the importance of intensified efforts for the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting so that it should lead to the unitary implementation of the Helsinki-signed documents, to the development of cooperation among the countries of the continent, to an understanding on the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, to the ensurance of the continuity of the process initiated by the Helsinki conference.

The necessity was also stressed to do everything possible for preventing the deployment of fresh nuclear missiles on the continent, for passing to concrete negotiations in this respect.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hilla Limann considered that at present the crucial question was the cessation of arms race, of nuclear armings in particular.

During the talks, it was considered that the current international situation imperiously called for increased efforts towards the eradication of underdevelopment, the bridging of the big gaps between the poor and the rich countries, the establishment of a new international economic order allowing of the more rapid development of the lagging countries, facilitating all states' access to the gains of modern civilization, and paving the road to progress, to world economic and political stability, to relations of equity and equality among all the states of the world.

The two presidents showed that the big questions confronting mankind could only be solved with the equal participation of all states, and stressed the ever more active role the developing states, the non-aligned countries, the small and medium-sized countries in general should play in the international arena. In that context, the role and special importance were highlighted of the Non-aligned Movement in the struggle for promoting a policy of independence, disarmament, collaboration and peace, against any forms of domination, oppression and exploitation. The need was also highlighted for an enhanced role of the UN and of its agencies in international life, in the constructive settlement, with the participation of all states, of the major questions facing contemporary mankind.

Being appreciative of the good cooperation between Romania and Ghana in the international arena, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hilla Limann expressed the determination of the two countries to further make their contribution to the creation of a climate of peace, detente, security, collaboration and understanding in Europe, in Africa and throughout the world, to the attainment of all nations' aspirations after freedom, independence and progress.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, of mutual esteem and understanding.

Visit to Prahova, Brasov Counties

AU232039 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 23 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 23 May (AGERPRES)--On Saturday afternoon, Dr. Hilla Limann, president of the Republic of Ghana, together with the other Ghanaian officials, left for Prahova and Brasov Counties for a visit.

The Ghanaian president was accompanied by Petru Enache, vice-president of the State Council, by other Romanian officials.

They saw round the well-known "1 Mai" oil equipment manufacturing enterprise of Ploiesti.

President Hilla Limann put down in the visitors' book of the enterprise words of appreciation for the results scored by this representative unit of the Romanian machine-building industry.

After visiting the "1 Mai" works, the Ghanaian president and the officials accompanying him left for Predeal.

24 May Activities

AU241640 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1605 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 24 May (AGERPRES)--On Sunday, May 24, Ghana's President Hilla Limann visited the Premier agricultural enterprise in Brasov County, historical monuments and residential quarters in the city of Brasov, the museum of the first Romanian school in Schei (a city district) and the well-known mountain resort of Poiana Brasov.

The chairman of the Brasov County People's Council, Gheorghe Dumitrache, gave a luncheon for the Ghanaian head of state.

In the afternoon, the Ghanaian guests returned to Bucharest.

Official Talks Conclude

AU251843 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 25 May (AGERPRES)--On May 25, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu met again the president of the Republic of Ghana, Dr. Hilla Limann, at the Palace of the State Council, before the signing of the Romanian-Ghanaian official documents.

On the occasion, the two heads of state expressed their satisfaction at the fruitful character of the talks they conducted, at the understandings they have reached, highlighting the two sides' wish to give new dimensions to the good Romanian-Ghanaian relations, to strengthen the friendship between the two peoples.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hilla Limann emphasized the importance of implementing the decisions made, asserted their confidence that, on this basis, an ever tighter and more fruitful collaboration between Romania and Ghana, an intensification of the political, economic, technico-scientific, cultural cooperation, as well as in other domains of activity would be achieved.

At the same time, the conviction was expressed, that in the spirit of the agreements established, Romania and Ghana would strengthen their collaboration in the international life. Making, by united efforts and actions, an active contribution to setting in a climate of detente, security and cooperation in Europe, Africa and the world over, to fulfilling the peoples' legitimate aspirations after living in a world apt to ensure their peace, freedom, independence, self-reliant development on the way of economic and social progress.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Hilla Limann stressed the necessity for continued Romanian-Ghanaian summit dialogue and emphasized its particular significance for the continuous development of the friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, for the cause of the understanding among nations.

Document Signing

AU251034 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0936 GMT on 25 May carries a live relay from the State Council Palace on the signing of the Romanian-Ghanaian official documents following the visit of Ghanaian President Hilla Limann to Romania from 22-25 May at President Nicolae Ceausescu's invitation.

According to the announcer, Angelo Miculescu, Romanian minister of agriculture, and Y.N.A. Agbesi, Ghanaian minister of agriculture, sign an agreement on cooperation in agriculture, and "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Dr Hilla Limann, president of the Republic of Ghana, sign a general long-term agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Ghana, and the joint declaration on strengthening friendship and further developing cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Ghana."

According to the announcer, the signing ceremony is attended by "members of our state leadership and by the members of the delegation accompanying the Ghanaian president on his Romanian visit."

The live relay ends at 0948 GMT, without any speeches being made.

Departure From Bucharest

AU251037 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0950 GMT on 25 May begins a live relay from Bucharest's Otopeni Airport on the departure of Ghanaian President Hilla Limann from Bucharest after an official friendly visit at President Ceausescu's invitation.

According to the announcer, the high-ranking Ghanaian guest is seen off by President Nicolae Ceausescu, members of the State Council, the Government, representatives of mass and civic organizations, men of culture and science, generals and officers and numerous Bucharest residents.

The national anthems of the two countries are played. The two presidents are reported to review the honor guard. The Ghanaian President then takes leave of the Romanian officials present and before boarding the plane a warm leave from President Ceausescu.

The live relay ends at 1005 GMT, without any speeches being made.

COSMONAUTS' PRESS CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW REVIEWED

AU271904 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 May (AGERPRES)--During a press conference arranged on May 27, in Moscow, participated in by news correspondents of the Romanian and foreign press, representatives of the Soviet central press, radio and television, Academician V.A. Kotelnikov, chairman of the Interkosmos council, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, highlighted the active participation of Romania in the activities unfolded within the Interkosmos programme since the very beginning of the joint actions, in the basic fields of the technical and scientific research. Referring to the significance and results of the recent Romanian-Soviet joint space mission that concluded successfully, the speaker stressed that the Romanian and Soviet scientists prepared a rich volume of experiments and tests to be carried out during the flight, original many of them. This flight--he said--is an expression of the Romanian-Soviet friendship, of the multilateral collaboration between our countries and peoples, of the fruitful technical and scientific collaboration, which concludes a three-year programme of joint flights with participation of cosmonauts of socialist countries alongside Soviet ones.

Cosmonauts Dumitru Prunariu and Leonid Popov talked about the activities carried out aboard the orbital scientific complex Salyut-6/Soyuz T-4/Soyuz-40, about the special importance of the scientific, technological, medical and biological tests they performed and about the plans for the future, and answered the questions asked by newsmen.

During the flight and after landing, Dumitru Prunariu stated: "I was and I am proud that a citizen of my homeland went out into space and carried out an important activity for the further development of the multilateral relations between Romania and the USSR. I feel satisfied, I did my duty, our programme was carried out--according to expert opinions--completely and successfully".

Stressing the active participation of Romania in the materialization of the Interkosmos programme, Dumitru Prunariu showed that his country made an original contribution to the efforts made on a world plane for knowing into the universe, for studying the terra and for deepening the study of the cosmos and of human behaviour in the outer space.

The experiments of the Romanian experts have been appreciated by the scientific community, some of them, performed aboard the orbital complex, being a pioneer activity in the realm of technico-scientific research. The results are to be made useful to man, to the peaceful research of cosmos.

Soviet Cosmonaut Leonid Popov pointed to the rich range of research performed aboard the orbital complex, many of them for the first time in the cosmos, appreciated once more the good professional training of Prunariu, his perseverance and work capacity as well as his instant reactions in various situations. "Our flight will contribute to the further development of the Romanian-Soviet relations of the friendship and collaboration between our peoples".

AGRICULTURE MINISTER ADDRESSES WORLD FOOD COUNCIL

AU271920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 27 May (AGERPRES)--Adrian Rogojeanu, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry of Romania took the floor at the plenary meeting of the seventh ministerial session of the World Food Council, held in Novi Sad, and presented Romania's conception on solving the food problems in the world as an important aspect of setting in the new international order, and stressed that first of all there is a need for resolute measures aimed at substantially improving and diversifying the farmfood production of the developing countries, essential premise for ensuring long-term security to the world food. Both the national efforts and the international actions will have to concentrate mainly on implementing this target, this requiring: substantial growth and diversification of farmfood production of developing countries, creation and development by these countries of own capacities for turning out the means of production needed by agriculture and the rural development in general, modern irrigation and drainage systems, development of agroindustries, training and improvement of cadres, development of non-agricultural infrastructure and production in rural zones, intensification of scientific and technoligical research in agriculture, unhampered transfer of results from developed to developing countries.

In the context highlighted was the need for each country to work out and implement a coherent strategy of agricultural development, having clear targets, distributed by states, as a part of the general process of economic and social development, stress falling on their own effort.

The Romanian representative stressed that in the process of economic and social development special attention must be paid to agriculture since it would play an important role in securing the harmonious, general programme of economy, the improvement of the standard of living of the peoples, the consolidation of their national independence.

At the present session, Romanian representative Dumitru Vasiliu was elected unanimously, vice-president of the World Food Council, for the coming four-month period.

PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ITALIAN WRITER

AU271906 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1749 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 27 May (AGERPRES)--On May 27, President Nicolae Ceausescu received the Italian writer Ugo Ragozzino, director of the publication "LA GAZZETTA DEL MATTINO" author of the "Si. Ceausescu," book, recently put out in Italy, which is added to the works devoted to the personality of the Romanian head of state, issued by the Italian publishing houses.

The guest asked President Nicolae Ceausescu to receive, as a token of deep homage, this book which enjoyed the particular interest and appreciation of the Italian politicians and public opinion. Pointing to the high consideration Italy attaches to the activity of the Romanian head of state--devoted to the prosperity of the Romanian people, to the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration among all the nations of the world, writer Ugo Ragozzino highlighted the special significance of the publication of this book, which offers the Italian reader a comprehensive report on the leader of a friendly country--a country watched by the entire world with keen interest--on the active role the head of the Romanian date [as received] plays in the most topical questions of the contemporary international life.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the book offered to him and emphasized that its publication in Italy, alongside other books devoted to Romania, is part of the good relations of friendship and collaboration which develop continuously between the two countries and peoples.

President Nicolae Ceausescu appreciated also that the new book represented an important contribution to the better acquaintance with Romania, with her policy of peace and understanding among the world's nations, to the development of the friendship between the Romanian and the Italian people.

The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm cordiality.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

AU261809 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1741 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 26 May (AGERPRES)--A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP took place on May 26, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the meeting Nicolae Ceausescu presented an account of the official visit of friendship he paid to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic at head of a Romanian party and state delegation.

The Executive Political Committee fully approved and assessed highly the activity deployed by the Romanian party and state delegation, the results of the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak, which accounted for a fresh and important contribution to the consolidation of the friendship and collaboration between the two parties and countries.

Among other things, stress was laid on the importance of the exchange of views between Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak on the current international situation, as well as on some questions of the world communist and working-class movement.

The Executive Political Committee assesses highly the two countries' determination to campaign for the successful conclusion of the Madrid Conference.

The Executive Political Committee considers as particularly important the two countries' determination to work for the strengthening of the collaboration and solidarity of the socialist countries, of the collaboration with the developing and nonaligned countries, to campaign for the recognition of every peoples' inalienable right to freely choose its own development path, without any outside immixture, for the liquidation of the world's division into rich and poor countries, for the building of a new international economic order.

Nicolae Ceausescu then presented an account of the official visit of friendship paid to Romania by Dr. Hilla Limann, president of the Republic of Ghana.

The Executive Political Committee fully approved the fruitful results of the talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hilla Limann, considering them to be an important contribution to the continuous strengthening of the collaboration between Romania and Ghana.

The Executive Political Committee expressed its full accord with the conclusions reached by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hilla Limann on a train of current questions of international life.

In the same meeting, the Executive Political Committee listened to the report on the enforcement of the 12th congress decisions related to the continuous strengthening of the party's links with the masses of working people, for their involvement in the running of the political, economic and social life.

The Executive Political Committee noted that in the practice of the party bodies and organizations the broad consultation of the masses has been entrenched, as well as their involvement in the debate of the bills and draft decisions, in working out measures for the bettering of the activity in the most varied spheres of social life in forms such as people's meetings, enlarged sessions of the people's councils, the rostrum of democracy, meetings of deputies with the constituency, civic meetings, etc. This has brought about the still stronger growth of the whole people's links with the masses.

The Executive Political Committee set the party organizations the task of expanding the forms and methods that have yielded the best results in the consultation of the masses and in the rallying of their efforts for the implementation of the party's and state's policy of strengthening permanently the links of the party active, of the mass and public organizations with the working people in enterprises, in villages, in all domains, of extending the practice of periodical meetings of the party bodies with broadest categories of citizens. It was also recommended that the party bodies should periodically analyze the way of implementation of the 12th party congress decisions regarding the permanent consultation of the masses on the most important questions of socialist construction in Romania and take steps for the continuous improvement of this very important facet of the activity.

The Executive Political Committee also debated and approved a draft resolution on the improvement of the organization of the socialist emulation which chiefly means the closer relation of the criteria of emulation to the attainment of a new quality in the entire national economy. Likewise, they discussed and approved a report on the situation of labour protection in 1980.

BRIEFS

ZIMBABWE YOUTH DELEGATION--Bucharest, 23 May (AGERPRES)--The youth delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe, led by Ernest Kadungure, minister of youth affairs, sports and recreation, now on a visit to Romania, conducted talks at the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth]. On this occasion, views were exchanged on the current concerns of the young generation of the two countries. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1854 GMT 23 May 81 AU]

ALBANIAN REPLY ON EMBASSY ATTACK 'UNACCEPTABLE'

LD271510 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1443 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 27 May (TANJUG)--Sava Obradovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, today asked Sokrat Plaka, ambassador of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to see him and conveyed to the ambassador that the Albanian Government's reply in connection with the recent attack on the SFRY Embassy was unsatisfactory and totally unacceptable.

Instead of an objective investigation, which was promised, the Albanian side gave a reply which not only tried to relieve the Albanian side of any responsibility, but also contained insulting insinuations about the SFRY.

Obradovic stressed that by adopting this attitude the government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania was avoiding its international obligations arising from the Vienna Convention and international law, according to which it is bound, being the host country, to ensure the conditions of complete security which are indispensable for the normal functioning of other countries' diplomatic missions.

In this connection, the SFRY Government demands that the government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania continue its investigation, find and punish the culprits and, in keeping with its obligations on the basis of international law, ensure security and normal conditions of work for the SFRY's diplomatic mission in Tirana.

BORBA REJECTS ALBANIAN CLAIMS ON BOMB INCIDENT

AU271244 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 May 81 p 8

[Slobodan Pavlovic commentary: "Known Bombs"]

[Text] On Saturday the bombs from an old and recognizable Tirana arsenal were once again activated. According to a practice that has strong and deep roots, the bombs were followed by propaganda attacks based on slander and distorted facts.

The Saturday bomb attack on our embassy in Tirana was timed to take place when numerous Yugoslavs gathered in the embassy to celebrate Youth Day, their great and cherished festive day. This was not in the least accidental. It is very logical and something to be expected. This is merely yet another link in the chain that has been perceptibly growing longer in recent months; it is merely the latest in a series of various attacks over a period of several years on the personality, work, legacy, and country of the man who strived to understand the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and extend his hand to it whenever possible.

However, it seems as though time has really stopped in neighboring Tirana, and certain lessons of 1948 and the years that followed it obviously have been neither understood nor learned. And thus once again we witness the absurdity that the 23 May attack is proclaimed, according to the long announcement transmitted by the official news agency ATA, as "a further continuation of the anti-Albanian campaign, undermining the normal good-neighborly relations and a continuation of the false accusations and fabrications expounded by various authorities in Yugoslavia against the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in connection with the recent Kosovo events for which our country bears no responsibility whatsoever, as has been pointed out and verified."

The Albanian agency also provides its own view and interpretation of the explosions that damaged the SFRY diplomatic mission on Saturday evening.

Following the explanation that "what was involved in that connection were not bombs but two explosive charges of 70 and 100 grams, respectively," (?) it is noted that "under the security conditions provided for the embassy, the possibility of the explosive being thrown in from outside is excluded." And that means, when everything is summed up and deduced, that the Yugoslavs themselves planted those explosives (after all, the Albanian experts "determined" that on the spot) and that therefore Tirana rejects the official Yugoslav protest as groundless and unjustified, but is at the same time firmly determined--as it states itself--different from Belgrade, to further continue to make its contribution to promoting relations between the two countries.

But how was it possible that the Albanian personnel guarding the embassy in the street failed to hear and react to two powerful explosions, and why did the official inspection take place only 1 and 1/2 hours after the first call? In its replay, Tirana says nothing about that.

On the other hand that is not even important any longer, for the Albanian leadership has been avoiding giving any true answers to even more important questions for many years now, and has at the same time followed a systematic nationalist and irredentist policy toward the SFRY by interfering in the internal affairs and plotting against the brotherhood and unity, territorial integrity, sovereignty and internal stability of our country.

Therefore, this planting of "cuckoo's eggs" (the claim that the Yugoslavs are throwing bombs at themselves) also does not contribute in the least to Albania's declared will for cooperation. Yugoslavia has clear principles in this respect and does not jeopardize in any way this need for cooperation. But that must apply to the other side also. Bombs certainly cannot in the least be a contribution to that!

ALBANIAN BOOK SHIPMENTS PART OF 'ENEMY ACTIVITY'

LD232212 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 May 81

["Titograd radio commentary: False Good Intentions of the Library in Tirana"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Titograd, 23 May (TANJUG)--Recently held, numerous meetings of the organizations of the League of Communists and meetings of the working people and citizens in multinational Ulcinj municipality resolutely condemned the activity by counterrevolutionary forces in Kosovo and the attempt by the enemy to act in an organized manner against our self-managing system. In expressing their resolve to oppose all forms of hostile activity, the communists, working people and citizens of Ulcinj analyzed in detail the status of political security and, within this framework, presented some examples of attempted enemy activity

In the presentation of the attempt by enemy forces to operate in the vicinity of Ulcinj, particular attention was paid to the information presented at the session of the municipal League of Communists conference: that for 5 years now from neighboring Albania whole parcels of books which have not been ordered have continued arriving at the address of the Brotherhood and Unity School Center and the town library. These books, it was stressed at the municipal League of Communists conference have not been used or, to put it more precisely, they have been locked up.

This information has attracted, as we have already said, particular attention and has raised questions in Ulcinj. What kind of books and what kind of parcels are at stake? It is not difficult to think of the right answers.

What is at stake are books with hostile contents, books which by no stretch of the imagination can be considered some kind of specialized school literature. They are, on the contrary, purely political books, and on top of that, hostile propaganda.

Among the books sent from Albania are streams and streams of volumes and brochures devoted to the Albanian Workers' Party, to its activity and attitudes, to its congresses and plenums. Every citizen of ours knows only too well how the Albanian Workers' Party and neighboring Albania have already for decades treated Yugoslavia in an unacceptable and overtly hostile manner, as well as its system of socialist self-management and all our achievements. Among the books are those which allegedly deal with history, as the volume which speaks of the battles for the liberation of Tirana, taking the opportunity to speak in an insulting manner about the Yugoslav peoples. There are also books dealing with various jubilees, such as the anniversary of the Prizren League, books which have served neighboring Albania in publicly defining open territorial claims on our country.

Well, it is clear what kind of material is involved. What remains is the question of how this material gets to Ulcinj. And this answer, too, is clear. The official sender of such unsolicited parcels is no one other than the State Library in Tirana.

And so we have arrived at the heart of the matter. Under cover of good-neighborly and allegedly well-intentioned cooperation from Albania, books have been sent to Ulcinj, books which are neither well-intentioned nor in the spirit of good-neighborliness but, on the contrary, pamphlets purely hostile in character.

The people of Ulcinj have caught on to what this is all about and so the evident desire of the State Library in Tirana to have about 1,000 pupils of the Brotherhood and Unity School Center, our pupils, educated with this kind of hostile literature has not come true.

It is evident that this allegedly well-intentioned step of the State Library in Tirana represents only a minute part of an elaborate enemy mosaic, of a spider's web of enemy activity which has been spun from neighboring Albania towards our country. Statements made by official Albania, to mention only recent writings in the paper ZERI I POPULLIT, prove this clear.

ALBANIA ACCUSED OF TOURIST DISCRIMINATION PRACTICES

LD282342 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1755 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 27 May (TANJUG)--Albania's state-run Alban-Tourist tourist enterprises of Tirana demand that an unprecedented clause be put in their contract for cooperation with the Kosovo tourist enterprise of Pristina, capital of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo, southern Yugoslavia, providing for Yugoslav ethnic Albanians the privilege of spending their summer holidays in Albania at a price by 30 percent lower than that for other Yugoslav tourists.

"We were surprised and astonished at their demand like this to categorize tourists," Nazmi Kajtazi, director of the Tourist Kosovo, told the Belgrade newspaper VECERNJE NOVOSTI. They insisted on their demand, however, explaining that this treatment is reserved for all Albanians no matter which country they come from. This is the stand of Albania's Ministry of Tourism, they added.

This strange attempt by Albanian representatives to introduce a treatment of discrimination of prospective tourists from Yugoslavia on the basis of their nationality was categorically rejected.

At the same time, this attempt revealed how Albanian officials see "tourist exchange". Besides, they refused that tourist exchange go both ways and that Albanian nationals be allowed to spend their summer holidays in Yugoslavia. Such a possibility would be possibly regulated by contract in one of the years to come, they emphasized in the ensuing talks.

The Albanian delegation returned from Pristina to Tirana without having done its job. Later, it announced it would not insist on the categorization of tourists any longer and, thus, a contract for tourist cooperation in 1981 was concluded on Feb. 27, 1981, under which Tourist Kosovo should send 3,200 tourists to spend their summer holiday in Albania.

There was a keen interest among Yugoslavs in spending summer holidays in Albania. Among the [words indistinct], ethnic Albanians were to be found in the highest numbers, to be sure, but many prospective tourists in other parts of Yugoslavia showed interest in visiting neighboring Albania, a country isolated from the rest of the world.

A first group of 160 Yugoslav tourists should have left for Albania on [words indistinct]. As already known, at that time counterrevolutionary developments broke out in Kosovo. Albania offered its support to these developments and the travel was postponed.

Recently, the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo proposed that all protocols on cultural-sports and even tourist cooperation with Albania be re-examined and that, from now on, such contracts be concluded on a state level, in line with Yugoslavia's foreign policy.

TIRANA SAID COLLUDING WITH USTASHA EMIGRES

LD261142 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1014 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 26 May (TANJUG)--Two pieces of news which have recently been received from Sydney, Australia, are the most convincing confirmation that Tirana has started playing the same anti-Yugoslav game as the most inveterate fascist terrorists. In the latest issue of the so-called HRVATSKI TJEDNIK, belonging to the extreme Ustasha emigre organization in Australia, the editorial board of that terrorist organ writes:

"Thanks to the helpfulness of our brother Albanians, we have received direct from Tirana an ATA report rounding up world press reaction to the events in Kosovo."

As well as the many other well-known examples of collusion between Tirana and emigre terrorists, this instance documents that not only is the collusion accepted, but that Tirana itself offers cooperation to Ustasha fascist organizations, serving them and providing them with anti-Yugoslav material.

The same Ustasha organ, the so-called HRVATSKI TJEDNIK which warmly thanks the "Albanian brothers" from Tirana, 10 days previously, in mid-May, regretted the fact that IRA sympathizers had rejected Ustasha support. As the editorial board admits, on 8 May in Melbourne, Irish people threw Ustashas out of the procession of those protesting at the death of Bobby Sands, the Irish hunger striker.

Although no one had invited them, the Ustashas had tried to join in the column of demonstrators with "suitable banners and the Croatian flag." The newspaper reports disappointedly: "At the first sight of Croatian signs and the word 'Croats', a revolt sprang up among the demonstrators, who said, the Ustasha TJEDNIK complains, that they did not want to have anything in common with fascists and Ustashas, those who had for so long helped the extreme right."

The Irish, then do not need the support of Ustashas.

But "Marxist-Leninist" Tirana even needs an Ustasha-fascist alliance in the struggle against Socialist Yugoslavia. It even offers it and nurtures it.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE DISCUSSES KOSOVO

LD280124 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1319 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 27 May (TANJUG)--After 3 April, when the last counterrevolutionary disorders and demonstrations of wider proportions took place in Kosovo, more drastic aspects of disruption of peace and order were prevented. However, the security situation in the province continues to be complex Drasko Jurisic, deputy federal secretary for internal affairs, said at today's meeting of the Committee for Internal Affairs of the Federal Chamber of Yugoslavia's Federal Assembly. The committee, chaired by Joze Bozic, discussed the situation and tasks emanating from the counterrevolutionary and hostile activity in Kosovo.

There are attempts to organize new demonstrations, Jurisic said. There is propaganda activity reflected in the writing of slogans and spreading of leaflets of nationalist-irredentist content and there are various cases of boycott, passive resistance and similar hostile acts. Irredentists succeeded in organizing smaller demonstrations in some towns and attempts to hold demonstrations in some places in Kosovo were frustrated. Disorders and hostile attacks at Pristina University took place three times. A similar incident by a group of students was also noted in Pec.

Cases of boycott, walking out on lectures and singing of irredentist songs occurred in several Kosovo primary and secondary schools. There are also cases of desecration of the symbols of the revolution, damage to monuments and other external nationalist manifestations.

Although the commission is still investigating the case of the death of four young militiamen in the village of Donji Prekaz, there are indications that when the militiamen left to deal with this task they were not given the necessary details about all the important elements, which had tragic consequences.

There are still many cases of hostile slogans being written almost everywhere in the province. There are also calls for demonstrations. Sociopolitical workers of the Albanian nationality and members of other peoples are subjected to insults. Leaflets and pamphlets of hostile content and threatening letters are being distributed. Individuals threaten that "there will be no peace in Kosovo until the demonstrators' demands are met."

Press, radio and television activity from Albania shows that irredentists are being directly encouraged to undertake new hostile actions. Tirana radio and television broadcasts are listened to, tape-recorded and even sent abroad. The Albanian Embassy in Belgrade is forwarding to foreign representatives and journalists material which supports the irredentist demands and disorders in Kosovo. This is also being done by Albanian representatives in some other countries.

The Albanian emigrants of Yugoslav origin are organizing anti-Yugoslav demonstrations which are supported by Ustasha emigrees. Their aim is to support irredentists in the country and to compromise Yugoslavia before the international public. There were 15 anti-Yugoslav demonstrations in Europe and overseas in which several thousand people took part. Demonstrations in the FRG and Switzerland were organized by emigrants who are active from the positions of the Albanian Workers Party.

Drasko Jurisic then acquainted the delegates with the activity of the state and public security service.

The present investigation shows that the demonstrations which took place in the past (in 1968, for example) and now were organized on the same platform and with the same aims. Many people who organized them then also now appeared in the same role. During the present investigation, Jurisic said, some earlier information has been confirmed about the existence of an illegal irredentist organization called the "National Liberation Movement of Kosovo" whose main and sole aim is unification with Albania. Its ideological position is based on "the division of the Albanian nation and the economic, social and national discrimination against Albanians in Yugoslavia." It is said that Yugoslavia is exploiting [words indistinct] and carrying out genocide and resettlement of Albanians.

The public and state security services are persistently working on uncovering the organizers of counterrevolutionary activity. The bomb attack on our embassy in Tirana may stimulate similar actions. The cases of activity of hostile emissaries from Kosovo have also been noted in other parts of the country. They use the slogan that Kosovo is exploited and also call for disorders in other parts of the country. The communications between the enemies in Kosovo and their followers in other parts of the country is rather intense. Nationalists in other republics are also being influenced. Various rumors are being spread and there are cases of chauvinist intolerance towards the citizens of Albanian nationality, calls for energetic measures and so on.

Drasko Jurisic then spoke about the events and activity of nationalists in Kosovo in the past. A new wave of hostile activity followed the centenary celebration of the Prizren League in 1978. The security service regularly passed on all information to competent sociopolitical leaderships. While there is undoubtedly a continuity of hostile activity in Kosovo, there is also a continuity of measures taken by the international affairs organs to eliminate it. However, the breadth and brutality of the counterrevolutionary actions represented a surprise and we were forced to react by the use of force, Drasko Jurisic said in conclusion.

The information submitted by Drasko Jurisic, deputy federal secretary for internal affairs, was received by the delegates with great interest, which was also reflected in the debate in which Panco Cvetkovski, Velizar Perunovic, Halil Feuzulahu, Eduard Cencic, Said Zatrici, Josip Meter, Joze Bozic and Dr Vuko Goce Gucetic, federal public prosecutor, took part.

The delegates expressed support for the assessments made in the report and emphasized that the security organs worked in Kosovo in an exceptionally complex situation and that their activity was efficacious and certain. In this connection, the delegates especially emphasized that we could not just rely on administrative measures and that the emphasis must, above all, be on ideopolitical work.

Consistent development of all institutions of the self-managing system was especially stressed because any lagging behind in this respect represented a possible source of various social deformations. All efforts, it was emphasized in the debate, must be directed towards strengthening and developing the socialist system of self-management. When all parts of this system work as they should then there will be no room for hostile activity.

Elaborating on this idea, the delegates insisted on consistent development of the delegate system in whose functioning there are still many weaknesses. It was pointed out in the debate, for instance, that the Assembly of Yugoslavia itself is not always informed on time. The delegates are critical about this because without full information they cannot work in the base nor can they make decisions as the highest self-managing and political organ.

The meeting also heard assessments that the Kosovo communists started the process of differentiation in keeping with the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee.

This political struggle is being waged in all environments. This will be, it was said, a long struggle in which the communists must show full determination to change the present situation. However, the delegates also point out that political action must also constantly take into account other hostile activities which are being received in connection with the Kosovo events. The subjective forces must resolutely oppose these activities too.

The delegates decided that the Federal Executive Council should submit a report to the Federal Chamber of the Assembly of Yugoslavia at its June session when topical prpoblems of social self-protection will also be examined. They also pointed out the need to strengthen the cadre and technical equipment of the security organs. In addition, the Committee for Internal Affairs should coordinate its program of work in 1981 in keeping with these topical themes.

KURTOVIC COMMENTS ON KOSOVO AT SAWPY CONFERENCE

LD271544 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 27 May 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 May (TANJUG)--In his introductory report to today's session of the SAWPY Federal Conference, Conference President Todo Kurtovic emphasized that the continued development of self-management is envisaged as a basic plan task in the 5-year development plan for our country. In this connection, Kurtovic added, we envisage our activity, and in our case this means creating quite specifically suitable practices, developing a suitable work method and so making a specific contribution to the development of social self-management relations.

The realization of the constitutional concept of the basic organization of associated labor is seen by Kurtovic as an urgent task. Without this, self-management planning is impossible, as is the influence of self-managers on planning. In this way sociopolitical organizations would be placed in a more favorable position, being able to monitor more easily and view objectively social trends.

In this sense, Kurtovic said, we are not thinking up a system, but implementing what already exists and the new things which appear in the system. We should not anathematize or ignore the germ of this new attitude, and least of all remain silent about it, as sometimes happens. Bureaucratism and the method of the administrative period, which is contrary to this, causes us major harm. Inflation continues to rise, and real personal incomes continue to fall. Many political factors, too, still have an unprincipled attitude toward price hikes, wanting to maintain monopoly relations or to protect autarchy. On the other hand, receipts for general and joint consumption remain noticeably on the increase. Of course, all this requires that we discuss many topical issues, such as the question of anonymous capital, which also acts destructively and in an antiself-management way in current conditions.

In Todo Kurtovic's view, the Socialist Alliance, in accordance with political and social relations in our country, should also contribute to ensuring that the interests of agricultural workers come to the fore more completely, that is, that they are resolved in the most democratic way possible. In order for this to be achieved, we need to eliminate everything in the system and work method which is a hindrance. Then the agricultural worker will be the exponent of activity of interest to agricultural production.

Todo Kurtovic also devoted part of his report to seeking out the causes of the events in Kosovo, emphasizing that our development cannot be hindered or brought into question by any kinds of upheavals, even in the most sensitive spheres.

And here the great majority of Albanians, and all our nations and nationalities, remained firmly with our policy; they distinguished between the destructive forces and the interests of the Albanian people, Kurtovic said. These forces in Kosovo might also have acted destructively because of our weaknesses, instances of the bureaucratization of political life, inadequate solutions for some topical issues of people's life and work, formalism, lack of vigilance, liberalism and so forth. Formalism in political action and reducing work to forum debates alone objectively play into the hands of our country's enemies.

In connection with this, Kurtovic stressed, it should be said that in our country political hostility still appears and reappears, that in some places, viewed relatively, it has a somewhat broader basis, and that in this sense we need to organize more completely and carry out activity. The circle of hostile like-minded people, then, can also be somewhat wider and be recruited from those hesitant layers of society which are under the influence of various prejudices, as well as from those who exacerbate ideological differences politically. Political hostility is also reproduced in the form of some bureaucratic-technocratic extreme aspirations, in aspirations towards an administrative system going as far as pleading for centralism and restrictions; they are also reproduced in nationalistic and separatist aspirations and so forth. In some work communities, in the federation and elsewhere, we also encounter anarchistic or administrative defense of decisions. There are also aspirations toward holding back sociopolitical organizations.

Todd Kurtovic devoted part of his report to international relations, and then at the end of his speech sought an answer to the question of what in the current situation is the prime hindrance to the Socialist Alliance.

Above all, Kurtovic said, formalism and forum-like, unreal activity and false embellishment are becoming a barrier to our true activity. Various types of sectarianism are also a hindrance. The solution lies in the broader orientation of man and the coordination of political action; we must fight, in the widest sense, in society.

Conference Debate

LD281030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 27 May 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 May (TANJUG)--Milan Rakas was the first participant in the discussion at today's session of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

We in the Socialist Alliance of Croatia, he said, also consider that we have achieved most of the results of interest through the activities of the sections of the Socialist Alliance. Rakas especially urged that the program of work of the Socialist Alliance should include the obligation to discuss in the coming period the tasks of the Socialist Alliance in the publishing field because the phenomenon of politically trashy literature and on occasion anticommunist works, he said, cannot be discussed only in the environment where this appears.

Mitja Ribicic devoted most of his speech to the events in Kosovo and to their condemnation in Slovenia.

In every organization, in every place, he emphasized, the people immediately denounced the hostile activity in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo as an attack on the integrity of Socialist Yugoslavia which is the only guarantee of security and independence of our nations and nationalities in the present international situation in our country and the world.

In Slovenia it was not difficult to achieve a united assessment about the antisocialist nature of the demonstrations and riots.

The slogan "Greater Albania" and slogan "Albanian Republic," with the demand to the effect that the three parts of the Albanian nationality from the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the Socialist Republic of Montenegro be united, chauvinist activity, rowdy attacks on the life of the members of the security organs and so forth, all this and the fact that banners appeared under the flags without the Red Star with inscriptions about the Marxist-Leninist party and against our entire revolution and that Cominformists and Ballists [Balli Kombetar members] marched together, was sufficiently impressive proof for every citizen as to who was behind all this activity and its aims. There was no surprise either about the conduct of the neighboring Republic of Albania in view of the domestic situation in this state and its present attitude toward Socialist Yugoslavia, our political system, socialist self-management and nonalignment.

Those better acquainted with the political developments maybe only wondered about its indiscretion and shortsightedness. Maybe they could not judge who in fact threatened its independence and progress, considering that it will badly weaken its own stability and resistance by such activity. However, it is true that this and the other neighboring state on our eastern border like to conceal their own internal difficulties and the resistance to their centralized system by inflaming nationalist ambitions--publicly nationalist--with hidden territorial ambitions, one through the Prizren League and the other through celebrating the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

However, nationalism is a very unreliable ally. It goes with the fire and with the wind, and the fire tends to turn round and to burn the one who started it.

Our people, Ribicic continued, were not satisfied with the first explanations about insufficient vigilance against the enemy as the only reason. Only later assessments by the Kosovo political leadership and the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia approached the real reasons, which increased confidence among our people that the situation will be gradually improved and that the progressive socialist forces under the leadership of the League of Communists will again regain control.

From the very beginning we were creating in the Socialist Alliance of Slovenia confidence in the Serbian and Kosovo political leadership which alone can rectify the situation in the province. We immediately came to grips with the nationalist reaction which wished to spread mistrust in the Albanian people, bringing into question the present and future policy of solidarity and aid as regards the less developed areas.

The right to the self-determination of peoples, Ribicic continued, is being implemented in our country through socialist self-management which guarantees each people the right to dispose of the entire value created by its work potential and knowledge. This system also makes the nationalities, even the smallest, sovereign bearers of equal constitutional rights and responsibilities in the local community, interest community, basic organization of associated labor and commune. Self-management, therefore, is the first and the main line separating what is progressive and what is reactionary. Whoever is attacking self-management is also attacking the sovereign rights of his own people and worsening the conditions for its equal economic and cultural progress in the community of Yugoslav nations and nationalities. The Kosovo events warn us that in the future too we must strengthen the community between the majority and the minority, consolidate bilinguality, create an atmosphere of confidence and struggle for full equality of people of all nationalities and opinions.

In connection with the Kosovo extremists who are attacking the present Yugoslavia, I remember the exceptional farsightedness of the Slovene communists who in the period of threats and fascist danger determined that it was necessary to struggle for the integrity of the state as it was.

Although that state was a proper prison of nations, especially the Slovene one, they struggled against its destruction. The peoples of Yugoslavia have only one prospect--to continue building Yugoslavia as a community of equal peoples and as a self-managing socialist community and sovereign member of the great nonaligned world movement of peoples. Any of our nations or nationalities which for the sake of its petty accounts and interests lost the sense of its long-term interest would very quickly prepare its own historic defeat. And this would be not only its defeat but also the defeat of our self-managing community of peoples and socialism in Europe as part of the world process.

Every nationalism and various antiself-managing and antisocialist tendencies look for support among the workers and citizens, especially among the young. They are particularly aggressive when they consider that we will have difficulty in mastering the internal, especially economic, development problems. Nevertheless, Yugoslavia and its working class have always managed to frustrate all attempts at destabilization.

In conclusion, Ribicic proposed that the theses for the 12th LCY Congress contain a clearer stance on the place of the Socialist Alliance in our society, because this is a strategic question of the further development of socialist self-management and delegate assemblies.

Miroslav Cangalovic said: What seems to me the only possible and correct trend has prevailed, that is, the section at the federal level is the place where valuable initiatives from all environments are being in some way confronted, defined and transformed into material from which action can emerge.

I believe that the further effort should be a creative effort aimed primarily at eliminating slowness, which is the basic weakness of this process.

Language certainly represents the most powerful, most direct and most easily understood means of communication between people. Above all it represents the most vital part of political action.

This is the time of the powerful influence exercised by big and powerful means of public communication, especially the radio and television networks. Radio Tirana, one of the most powerful radio stations in this part of the world, has spun a spider's web of nationalism and irredentism since 1948. The consequences are these that we see today.

Tolerating the existing forms, failing to change them and delaying certain actions entails slowing down the struggle for democratic self-managing socialism, which is no longer only our own concern but which above all gives us serious historical responsibility for billions of people throughout the world who wish and want our original humane road and development of socialism to succeed and to continue to spread further afield.

In the SAWP of Vojvodina, Pavle Krtenic said: We have reached the conclusion that through the changes in the manner and contents of work and organization of the Socialist Alliance significant results have been achieved in realizing its constitutional role. However, we must direct the local organizations and branches of the Socialist Alliance, municipal organizations, sections and so forth to monitor with a still greater degree of political vitality and to analyze comprehensively the economic, political and security situation in their environments. The events in Kosovo are a clear warning that we must be constantly concerned as a society to see things as they are and then draw our conclusions and see what our tasks are on that basis.

Conclusions were also adopted during the session on the direction to be taken in the action aimed at the socialist self-managing development of physical culture.

One of the conclusions on the direction to be followed in the action concerning the socialist self-managing development of physical culture says that the organizations of the Socialist Alliance and the League of Socialist Youth and the other factors of the front of the socialist forces should place stress on the creation of the conditions needed for the development of physical culture in keeping with the total self-managing socio-economic relations in our society. It also says that associated labor or, in other words, the working people and citizens in the organizations of associated labor and the active participants in this sphere of activity, should be the basic exponents of its development and assume complete social responsibility for all decisions and for their consistent implementation.

We must be particularly united and uncompromising, Zika Radojlovic said, in overcoming all the manifestations of economic nationalism and of all localist and other borders which stand in the way of the free pooling of labor and resources.

Some of our recent and current experiences show the difficulties we may face if the role of the Socialist Alliance fails to materialize. The example of Kosovo shows in a most drastic form what possibilities are created for an attack on self-managing society when there is no organized and constant political action and vigilance against the enemy.

Attitudes and appraisals are well known and I will not comment on them, Radojlovic said, but I would like to add that this action by the enemy is imbued with the broadest arsenal of blackmail and slander, fomenting of intranational hatred and destruction of social property, and that it has consequently met with the deepest condemnation and indignation of the members of all the nations and nationalities of our country and of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in particular.

It is obvious that in the present situation we should not for one single moment lose sight of the fact that any hesitation or expression of opportunism gives the other side a chance to dilute or substitute themes, which does seem to happen, and also that any omission on our part will be exploited by the enemy in the interest of his activity, because it is true that the enemy is not idle. This is also obvious from the hostile activity from the territory of Albania, from the propagandist and inciting tone in their information media, from the readiness to resort to the most blatant terrorist acts, such as the recent attack on our embassy in Tirana.

Our whole community is deeply interested in the further development of the situation in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo, Radojlovic said, adding that all the subjective socialist self-managing forces in this province enjoy undivided support. They will continue to enjoy more and more of it. In addition to this we must continue to be very vigilant and cautious. We must not allow a reaction to Albanian nationalism in the form of Serbian or any other form of nationalism.

In the course of our very intensive sociopolitical activity to date since the hostile and counterrevolutionary demonstrations we have achieved unity with regard to our appraisals and attitudes concerning the nature and aims of the hostile activity, Azem Vlasi said. We have acquainted working people and citizens in great detail with these appraisals, with the real aims and motives of the hostile forces and with who supports them and what are the subjective shortcomings in our work that the hostile forces have exploited so extensively.

Now people see clearly and completely, Vlasi stressed, that in the background of this hostile activity and in its basis lie the very dark aims of the hostile forces directed against Yugoslavia as a whole and that, in fact, the hostile activity in Kosovo is a part of broader plans calculated to undermine our socialist self-managing system and Yugoslavia's territorial integrity.

The fact that people have clearly seen all the dangers from these forces and their dark aims gives us optimism, trust and hope that the front of sociopolitical action will constantly grow stronger and broader. It goes without saying that we do not consider the process of political differentiation to be a temporary task or a one-sided orientation. The process of political differentiation must not and cannot be reduced to the mere verbal expression of support for the attitudes and appraisals at which we have arrived in political forums or to the mere condemnation of the hostile nature and aims of the demonstrations. The process of differentiation must be achieved through specific action, through specific conduct in the realization of the attitudes adopted at all the levels of the League of Communists and of other sociopolitical organizations.

The direction of our action in the next period must be aimed at the radical changing of the state of affairs in the system of education, because it has now been shown that that is where the nationalist trends have grown strongest, Vlasi said, adding that together with this it is necessary to explain the essence of the background of the aims of the very sharp anti-Yugoslav propaganda conducted from Albania.

What has meant much to us in this action is the general sincere support from the working people and citizens from all over our country, members of all of our nations and nationalities, support for the attitudes and appraisals adopted by the party forum in Kosovo and in Serbia and in Yugoslavia. I wish to stress once again that consistency and the principled nature of this support will continue to constitute a great contribution to all our action.

Radmila Jovanovic noted that the plans for the work of the Federal Conference, Presidium and all the forms of activity must be realistic and must allow for topical questions and timely reaction to them.

Taken as a whole, Petar Rakocevic stressed, it is necessary to promote delegate relations in sections by having the bodies which delegate their members for individual debates in sections concern themselves more often at least once or twice a year with the experience gained in the work of their delegations and delegates.

I would like to recommend that the SAWPY Conference involve itself more fully in the economic aspects of the process of disarmament and their effect on the realization of the new international economic order, Stane Pavlic said, recalling the UN study entitled "Ratio Between Armament, Disarmament and Development," in whose preparation Yugoslavia had taken part.

Speaking on the work of the Socialist Alliance, Dusan Rakovic pointed out that there is still too much formalism. We have plenty of meetings and conclusions but few specific analyses of their implementation and their effect. We do not ask very much about who is responsible for the failure to implement the stances and agreements.

Duluo Holovic emphasized that the counterrevolutionary activity of the hostile forces in Kosovo was denounced from the very beginning by the working people and citizens of Montenegro--Montenegrins, Muslims, Albanians and members of nations and nationalities living in this republic, especially in the municipalities inhabited by members of the Albanian nationality.

Firm support was given to the efforts of the League of Communists of Kosovo to eliminate such activity and to the measures which the Kosovo organs, the organs of Serbia and the federation undertook to eliminate such activity and to accelerate the normalization of the situation in this socialist autonomous province. The counterrevolutionary forces did not find support locally. We Albanians in Montenegro most sharply denounce the organizers of demonstrations and their instigators. This is best confirmed by the relations which prevail among the Montenegrins, Muslims and Albanians and which are based on the achievements of the common struggle in the national liberation war and revolution against all occupiers and all enemies who tried to sow hatred and disunity among our people. The stances published by ZERI I POPULLIT, which support the counterrevolutionary forces in Kosovo and openly express territorial pretensions against our country, have caused disgust among all members of the Albanian nationality.

In its daily practice the Socialist Alliance considers a large number of questions of which some are of great social importance for our further development. However, Vasko Tegoski said, there is the impression that insufficient consideration is given to so-called small questions, that is to those little things which become big when they have accumulated.

The Republican Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Macedonia and all working people and citizens of our republic, Tegoski said, reacted with anger to the events in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and accepted with approval all measures for the settling of the situation in the province.

The SAWPY Federal Conference concluded its work by adopting its program and by electing Kolj Siroka as the new president of the SAWPY Conference and Zora Tomic as the president of the Conference for the Social Position of Women with a 1-year mandate.

DEVA REPORTS TO KOSOVO PARTY SESSION ON 'EMERGENCY'

LD271552 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1046 GMT 27 May 81

["Veli Deva report to Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Session Held on 23 May"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 27 May (TANJUG)--The assessment by all of us is that our political situation remains very complex and very strained, and this is confirmed by all the assessments made by our organization in both small and larger developed municipalities and in other environments. It is a fact that we have a state of emergency [vanredno stanje] in the same municipalities as before; it is a fact that the enemy is continuing his activity in various forms; it is a fact that hostile propaganda is present, from both external and internal forces; it is a fact that we still have work to do with the exceptionally difficult consequences left by the events in Kosovo, and not only in Kosovo. I am saying all this in order to arrive at the statement, made by many comrades, that the basic task of the Kosovo League of Communists at this moment is the struggle to extricate our province from this situation, created by the latest hostile events, means bringing it to a normal level, permitting normal life in every town, every village and every school and institution, and this means returning it to normal, but not with the previous weaknesses; rather under new conditions, in healthier and stronger conditions. Our action program needs to have such an aim.

I wish to repeat that the communists in Kosovo have done a major job during this time, that they have fought a great ideopolitical battle and they have waged the battle indisputably in all environments. The results of this ideological and political battle, which has been waged and is continuing to be waged by our organizations, of course have not been demonstrated to the extent of the involvement of the League of Communists.

I think this is quite clear. The escalation of nationalism, irredentism and hostile propaganda in various forms has been happening for more than 2 months; hence it is understandable that 2 months are not sufficient to win this ideological and political struggle by means of the measures of which I am speaking. We need more intensive and more long-term work.

Of course, we do not have the right to be proud of ourselves, but nor do we give anyone the right to close their eyes to the real decisive struggle which is being waged in many of our environments. I am not saying that we no longer have quagmires, or that we do not have communists who play the role of hypocrites and cowards, waiting for this struggle to pass to raise their hands to say: "I was the first." I will not say that we do not have communists who play the role of people who want to gain an easier position in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism and all other forms of hostile activity, leaving the priority work to others. We have such environments. The task of the provincial committee, and also of the municipal committees, is to change relations in these environments, so that the party organization and communists, and if not them, then others who are behind them, enter into open struggle, for this is the only way of stabilizing our country.

In working out the action program, the provincial committee presidium engaged and involved a strong group of cadres. Work has been going on for nearly a month, and at the same time other everyday tasks have also been carried out. As well as this, we have made quite a few remarks and proposals for its improvement, which was effected in the provincial committee. Now I am raising the question: What do we achieve if we take the most capable cadres in these environments for a month longer and do nothing else but let them plan and make programs? If this were to happen in all environments in Kosovo, there might be stagnation of the direct struggle to change the situation in our country. I believe that this must not happen to us. Instead of this, instead of being occupied with documents, we need to be occupied with life specifically and the changing of life specifically. I am convinced that there are few of our environments which are unable to manifest problems which need to be looked at and resolved both in economic organizations, cultural institutions, middle schools, faculties and universities, and in all organs, organizations and the mechanism of our self-management system. Therefore I have declared in favor of the proposal that from today we should shorten the period of time spent on documents and enter into a new phase of our struggle for the stabilization of the situation and for the raising, discussion and resolution of problems which occupy first place in certain environments, and we should proceed from here.

We shall never be able to program life so that nothing unexpected happens in the course of time, but it should be programed so that our activity takes place successfully and we open up broadly the front of the struggle, so as not to allow any distortions. I consider that our action program, as it is presented, with all the weaknesses which will be eliminated, fulfills such a condition as to be able to serve as the action program of the League of Communists in every environment. When I say in every environment, I am convinced that we do not have a single environment which can claim and assert that it does not have any problems which we need to sit down and resolve, both in the countryside and work organizations, as well as in life as a whole, regardless of whether or not there was a hostile disturbance. We must not permit the creation of opportunist ideas that there are no problems in our environment. Problems are closely linked. The political situation in a single organization is closely linked with the general situation, as the general situation is closely linked with the political situation. Therefore, if we are seeking political stabilization in collectives, organizations, schools and elsewhere, this assumes the waging of a battle for the stabilization of life in terms of cadres, organization and self-management, so that we might have a good political situation. Apart from this, when these things are looked at in their context, we shall see that they are linked together and directly affect each other.

There can be no favorable political situation if a monopoly is maintained, if self-management relations are distorted, and if interpersonal and intranational relations in collectives are deformed in various ways. Therefore, a condition for the stabilization of the political situation in all environments is a correct approach and radical discussion of all problems which are hindering normal life in our country.

Many comrades have already emphasized that the basic problem is the struggle against Albanian nationalism, in a number of young people and other individual sections of society, with which the Kosovo League of Communists is confronted. At present, no single battle in Kosovo can be won unless we enter an open struggle against nationalism and its slogans, and go for broad confrontation with all irredentist, nationalistic and hostile ideas in all environments, regardless of who their exponents are. Hence, attempts to change the line of the front in some environments are incomprehensible and impermissible. I believe that the exponents of changing the line of the front--the ideological front--are opportunists who find it difficult to enter into the struggle against nationalism among their own people and, since they need to be politically active, they then enter into the struggle against nationalism among other people. It is easy to speak and raise one's voice against nationalist phenomena in the ranks of other people, and to gain both applause and good foundations for the development of demagogy of every kind. However, applause for such things does not come from the masses and the working people who are in favor of self-management, brotherhood and unity, a socialist Yugoslavia and peace in the world.

They receive support and applause from those elements which want to change the direction of the struggle of the League of Communists and to introduce ideological confusion into our ranks. I believe that the Kosovo League of Communists understands every attempt at avoiding the struggle, and that those who run away from the battle front are turning their backs on the League of Communists and are deserters. They cannot remain in the ranks of the League of Communists.

We need to do everything possible in order to help all those who need the help of the forum and cadres of the party organization, but everything must end, and that end cannot be infinitely remote. We need to have insight into what happens when our help stops, when attempts to gain our help in every respect cease, and when the struggle against them needs to begin.

In this activity we need to ensure that the League of Communists carries out the function of mobilizing all environments, and this is a condition for the complete victory in our ideological and political struggle. I consider that after discussion, our first task should be the organization of a struggle among the broader masses, in our organizations and in our political and overall system. The struggle against the enemy is not a party faction which leads us to the left or right and it does not belong to our party alone. Our party has only a greater responsibility for the situation which has been created, since the interests of all our citizens were directly threatened. Therefore, all our masses in all our environments need to be involved in the struggle against the enemy.

It is a fact that in all environments we have had great support from both the Albanian and from other masses, and in particular we have had the complete support of the working class. There is no reason at all for isolationism within party organizations. The struggle against chauvinism, nationalism and irredentism is not waged in the party alone; fighters should be prepared in the party, but the battle must be waged where the front is.

For the stabilization of Kosovo a political struggle is essential, although it will be accompanied by all other necessary and inevitable forms, but, as I have emphasized, our political battle is essential. In this sense we need to change direction, as we have begun in this period to fight for the ideas, the consciousness and the sobering of all those who were involved in nationalist propaganda. There is not a single young man whom we could give to the enemy; we need to direct all of them along the line of the League of Communists, Tito's line. In this lies the interest of our nations and our young people. Hence the struggle to sober up some young people at school and the struggle for their socialist conscience and their withdrawal from involvement in nationalism represents a task which must be carried out by communists, untiringly and unceasingly, in the ranks of all organizations.

UROSEVIC LC SESSION HELD ON POLITICAL SECURITY

LD272128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1509 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Urosevac, 27 May (TANJUG)--The political security situation in Urosevac does not differ much today from the situation in the other parts of Kosovo Province. Communists and the other socialist forces are waging intensified activity aimed at unmasking and suppressing the enemy through ideopolitical differentiation between party members. However, this activity is not yet proceeding the way it should and must. Not all communists have become equally active and there is still much opportunism, silence and pointing out mistakes of others while keeping quiet about one's own.

Today's discussion at the session of the Urosevac League of Communists Municipal Committee does much to strengthen the belief that the state of affairs will not last long. This appraisal is based on the very concrete discussion and readiness of members of the committee to speak openly and in a manner typical of communists about all the negative phenomena, leaving nothing unsaid.

According to Milan Djirinac, president of the Urosevac League of Communists municipal conference, the most difficult situations in Urosevac today are in the Josip Broz Tito Secondary School Education Center, in Elektrokosovo, in the health center, in the tool and electric flat iron factory, in two organizations of associated labor of the timber combine and in a number of elementary schools in the town and countryside.

These collectives, according to Milan Djurinac, have not done much to unmask the enemy and to carry out ideopolitical differentiation. The basic organization of the League of Communists of the School of Economics today is involving itself in the action very superficially, the same as it did in 1978, 1979 and 1980, despite the fact that two lecturers and 11 students have been expelled from the League of Communists. They have not done very much on their own, he said, to find out how their school became the most powerful source of nationalist and hostile accesses. There are lecturers--they are known and there are more than a few of them--who saw students go off to take part in demonstrations and yet they did nothing to stop them. They go so far as to insist that they did not see anyone, that they did not recognize anyone, though the column of demonstrators set out from there.

Opportunism also characterizes party discussions in the technical school, where 17 communists, 7 of them lecturers, are opposed to party disciplinary punishment of a woman lecturer who, like the rest of her family, has acted in a nationalist manner for a long time.

It is reported that though three meetings were held in the health center, it has not yet been explained how some of its workers came to take part in the demonstrations.

It is also reported, Djuranic stressed, that additional beds were provided there even before the dmonstrations on 3 April, that health center vehicles were in the town to collect demonstrators without any authorization by responsible officials, that some people were given permission to be absent from work during the demonstrations, and so forth.

The situation is no better in the social accountancy service, where the former secretary of the basic organization and a group of communists around him acted from nationalist positions.

In Elektrokosovo, he said, communists have been trying to decide for 2 months whether Ismet Ajdini took part in the demonstrations or not, though he was seen in the column of demonstrators. There are also other unsettled questions.

So far about 300 participants in the demonstrations have been identified in Urosevac (the official report mentions about 2,000 demonstrators), as well as a number of persons who have already acted in a hostile manner before. Forty communists have been expelled from the League of Communists. A number have also been subject to criminal proceedings and punishment and 35 have been dealt with in the magistrate's court, Djurinac said inter alia, noting that some individuals acted as if they were innocent citizens only to be found afterwards to be enemies of society.

Endorsing the appraisal concerning the shortcomings in the secondary school center, Skender Ljamadjema mentioned that as many as 80 percent of the staff did not possess the qualifications needed for the work they were doing. School curricula were weighed down by historical material, which made the work of nationalist-oriented lecturers easier.

Action is demanded of those lecturers who were already passive in the past. Most text books for the second stage of vocational training do not exist. From the provincial institute for Education and Culture they once brought us a whole load of textbooks from Albania and asked us to appraise them and see if they suited us. We sent them back, because we were not competent to do this. If the action aimed at differentiation is to proceed more satisfactorily, visible results should also be achieved in this field at the provincial level.

Stressing that the energy is no imaginary phenomenon, Sinan Sahiti, member of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium, underlined the need to appraise the responsibility borne by the League of Communists Municipal Committee and conference for the existing state of affairs.

The things that are going on in Elektrokosovo, in the health center and in other organizations--this avoiding of open discussions--call for a reaction from us and for our appraisal of the need to dissolve party organizations in these places. Communists in a number of self-managing interest communities and administrative organs are not behaving better either.

He spoke particularly critically about the situation in culture and education, stressing that the situation in schools must be cleared up during the summer, so that they are ready for work when the next school year begins. So far there is no guarantee that this will be so. It is necessary to reassess the cadres running schools to see whether they should remain in their posts. One must admit that our action is hindered by a certain amount of opportunism, now manifesting itself much more among the cadres of Albanian nationality--who should begin to be active--though this does not in the least lessen the role played by communists of Serbian, Montenegrin and other nationalities.

Sahiti added that a request was made 20 days ago for figures on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from this area over the past 10 years, but they were not yet provided. Has the municipal organization not been able to provide them so that the committee could not arrive at a political appraisal?

And yet Hiljmi Etemi, head of the Urosevac Secretariat for Internal Affairs stated that there was no evidence that any organized pressure was exerted during the past 20 years on Serbs and Montenegrins to make them emigrate from Kosovo.

As far as the university is concerned, it is clear that one cannot wait for it to reopen in the autumn to resume action there. The work done with students so far has been insufficient. During the summer it should be established where there is no more room so some can be expelled. The names of 31 students from this municipality who also acted in a nationalist manner in 1979 are already known.

In a very frank speech, Staonjko Staletovic recalled a number of cases going back to the earlier years of the School of Economics, where students who wrote hostile slogans were uncovered. They were first punished and then brought back to sit in examinations, and a number of lecturers rated their papers as excellent. Why? This question was answered by Skender Ljamadjema, who said that the appropriate officials in this school in 1971 asked for the expulsion of these students from the school, but that a reply was received "from above," saying that this should not be done. That was the attitude of the province, he added, noting that lecturers who gave them excellent grades were called to account.

Numerous shortcomings also exist in the administration organs. The Secretariat for National Defense of the Municipal Assembly even employed a worker who fled across the border. That is where family links fully manifest themselves. The municipal Assembly's military plans were even prepared by a man who had not served in the army. This was bitterly mentioned by the head of this secretariat, Staletovic, who added that attitudes on how people should behave at party meetings were adopted at family meetings.

Danus Ljuri, president of the SAWP Municipal Conference, recalled that hostile groups were in evidence in 1978 and 1979. The Secretariat for Internal Affairs established who the people involved were, but the other organs, even the political ones, did nothing. People are asking why there was then no reaction from municipal and other bodies. This hinders our action in many ways today, he said.

Sulejman Saciri, until recently president of the youth organization in Urosevac, noted that communications between the League of Communists and the League of Socialist Youth did not function satisfactorily. We do not need links between the leaderships and yet that is what the whole activity amounted to in the past. There were examples, he went on, of compromised people being sent for talks with the young, even people who were waiting to go to prison because of misbehavior in that very same youth organization. The young refused to have talks with such people.

Idriz Aslani, president of the Municipal Assembly, gave an example to illustrate the insufficient activity of the League of Communists in all environments. Turist-Kosov organized a tourist trip to Albania on 2 April without consulting any organization or organ in the town. A total of 45 Urosevac people booked for the trip. We stopped their departure at the last moment, but it should be stated, he said, that this was accomplished more by the situation than by us.

After a 5-hour discussion, the committee decided that as of tomorrow all members of the conference should go out and work with the grass roots. Their task is to raise all the organizations of the League of Communists "back on their feet" and wherever this is not possible to do all that is necessary to dissolve such organizations. It is particularly important to involve the grass roots of the Socialist Alliance and the youth organization. It goes without saying that the highest level of activity is expected from communists.

The members of the committee today already discussed the long list of participants identified in the demonstrations and all the other persons acting from nationalist and enemy positions. In view of the fact that their level of responsibility will be determined by their basic League of Communists organizations, it was agreed not to make their names public for the time being.

KOSOVO JOURNALISTS CALLED ON TO 'AFFIRM TRUTH'

AU271953 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] The Presidium of the Kosovo Journalists Association has discussed the tasks of this organization in implementing the action program of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists in the struggle against hostile and counterrevolutionary forces and in stabilizing the political situation in the province.

Saban Hiseni, member of the Presidium, pointed out that the 17th session of the Provincial Committee and the sessions of the Central Committees of the Leagues of Communists of Yugoslavia and Serbia created an opportunity for the public to be exhaustively informed about the nature and the aims of counterrevolutionary actions in Kosovo. Hiseni believes that the information media are successfully carrying out their tasks in the second stage of activities, as he put it, but he insisted that there should be more signed articles showing commitment, which should contribute to the mobilization and involvement of the League of Communists and all factors in society.

It is the journalists' great duty to affirm the truth about the achievements of the Yugoslav revolution, about the results of the socialist self-managing development, equality and nonaligned policy of our country, Hiseni said.

Milisav Milic, president of the Kosovo Journalists Association, stressed that the present moment in Kosovo demands responsible journalism in which journalists will become professionally engaged to the maximum and will contribute to the development and strengthening of trust and togetherness. Some tendentious articles cannot be a cause for frequent unreasonable attacks on the press, Milic stressed.

The Presidium decided that a resolute differentiation be carried out in the journalists' aktivs in the province, for some journalists had taken part in hostile demonstrations or by their behavior had violated the norms of the journalistic code.

KOSOVO COUNCIL MEETS ON STUDENT ENROLLMENT POLICY

LD261526 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1453 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Pristina, 26 May (TANJUG)--Under the chairmanship of Bahri Oruci, the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly today discussed the policy and possibilities of enrolling new students at Pristina University for the 1981-1982 school year. The Executive Council suggested to the relevant organs that the number of new students be 10 percent less than the present school year, this being precisely the number above the plan of students who enrolled last year. The Executive Council, as reported, also suggested that the number of extension students not be higher than the number of regular students. In respecting the needs of associated labor, during enrollment preference should be given to production branches and to specialization where the number of students will not be restricted.

At the Executive Council's suggestion, the allotment for new students should be proportional to the national structure of the Kosovo population. As regards students from regions outside Kosovo who ask to be enrolled at higher education establishments in this province, the Executive Council believes that their number should be established on the basis of real possibilities at Pristina University.

The Executive Council endorsed the idea that, depending on the actual possibilities of associated labor, some higher education establishments be dispersed to other centers in the province. In order to rationalize the tuition and the network of higher education institutions, the Executive Council backed the proposal that the higher pedagogical school in Pristina and the higher economic-commercial school in Pec cease to operate with the 1982-1983 school year.

KOSOVO YOUTH LEAGUE PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES SITUATION

AU231533 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 22 May 81

[Excerpts] A meeting of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the League of Kosovo Socialist Youth was held today in Pristina under the chairmanship of its president, Sanije Hiseni. The meeting discussed a number of topical questions pertaining to the (?standard) of students. The Presidium also approved the decisions concerning the winners of the highest awards of the League of Kosovo Socialist Youth, the Boriz-Ramizi plaque and (words indistinct] the best individuals and organizations in the traditional youth actions, in studies and in science and [words indistinct].

The Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the League of the Socialist Youth of Kosovo supported the proposal that (Azem Vlasi) be elected president and that (Shukrije Ejupi) be elected president of the Provincial Conference for the Social Activity of Women.

KOSOVO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL INCREASES PENSIONS

AU221936 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Apr 81 p 4

[R. K. report]

[Summary] Pristina, 23 Apr--"At its session today which was presided over by Bahri Oruci, the Kosovo Executive Council adopted a decision on bringing pension and disability pension payments into accord with the increased cost of living. According to the decision, the monthly payments to veterans of the national liberation struggle, the beneficiaries of family, disability and special disability allowances and the beneficiaries of insurance for professional rehabilitation will be increased by 24 percent retroactively beginning 1 January this year." The funds for these payments will be allotted from the Kosovo 1981 budget.

At the same session the Executive Council also reviewed the preparations for the project of developing less developed communes of the province, especially the private sector of agriculture. A total investment of about $130 million will be needed for the project, 60 percent of which will be used for credits in the private sector of agriculture. The International Bank for Development and Reconstruction has offered to provide 40 percent of the needed funds.

KOSOVO CHAMBER REVIEWS FIRST QUARTER ECONOMIC TRENDS

AU221933 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Apr 81 p 9

[N. Selmanovic report]

[Text] Pristina, 28 Arp--At its session today which was presided over by Nazmi Mustafa, the Presidium of the Kosovo Chamber of Economy discussed a report on the economic trends in the first quarter of this year and endorsed several accords on the foundations of the social plan of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo for the 1981-85 period.

In his introductory remarks Jusuf Zejnulahu, member of the Presidium of the Kosovo Chamber of Economy, pointed out that in the first 3 months of this year 13 industrial branches, including the electric power, iron and steel, nonferrous metallurgical and machine building industries on which the province's quicker development depends to the greatest extent, underfulfilled their production plans.

In the same period the province's commodity foreign trade also decreased, something that has had an adverse effect on fulfilling the goals and tasks envisaged by the resolution for 1981.

In this connection the shortage of raw materials and producer goods, especially in the work organizations whose production is aimed at exports, now represents a great problem. A considerable number of working collectives in the province has found itself in an unenviable situation because of a nonfunctioning foreign exchange market as well as because of various speculations in foreign exchange and the practice of setting conditions for providing foreign exchange. The stocks of raw materials are being exhausted at a rapid rate and, as was stated at the session, the fulfillment of the planned tasks for this year might be jeopardized if urgent measures are not taken in this respect. However, imports are not possible without simultaneous exports. For that reason an increase in exports must be one of the main tasks in the coming period. But to achieve this, it is necessary to invest greater efforts to increase production in all branches of the economy. It is an encouraging fact that good results in that direction were achieved in March when production increased by 10 percent as compared with January and February.

Discussing a report on spring sowing in the province, members of the Presidium of the Kosovo Chamber of Economy unanimously concluded that important work is progressing much more successfully then in past years. The sowing of barley for beer and of other grains has been completed on 28,000 hectares of land. The acreage of commercial crops will be considerably increased this year and corn will be planted on 105,000 hectares. So far 3,500 hectares of sugar beets, 3,000 hectares of sunflowers and 30,000 hectares of corn have been sown. However, despite an increase in the acreage of commercial crops, the Pec sugar refinery and the Urosevac oil plant will also be compelled to buy a part of raw materials for their processing outside Kosovo this year. For that reason it was pointed out that the two factories should be linked with the agricultural work organizations in other parts of the country on the basis of association of labor and pooling of resources in order to ensure a more complete utilization of their capacities on a longer term basis.

KOSOVO EDUCATION COMMITTEE APPROVES BUDGET

AU231535 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] The delegates of the provincial Council for Learning and Education approved this year's financial plan at today's meeting in Pristina. The assets of the provincial Council for Learning and Education for its fundamental activity during the 1981-82 academic year as stipulated by the financial plan amounts to 2.4 billion dinars, that is, 20 percent higher than in the previous year.

KOSOVO LC PRESIDENT BRIEFS SERBIAN PRESIDIUM

LD272000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1543 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 27 May (TANJUG)--The Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium held a session in Belgrade today. The session, which was chaired by Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, dealt with the further activity of the League of Communists in the implementation of the positions adopted at the recent sessions of the LCY Central Committee, the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee and the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee.

The Presidium considered its own tasks and the tasks of the Serbian League of Communists in the next period. Stress was particularly placed in this connection on those questions whose successful solution would contribute to a consolidation of unity in the Serbian League of Communists and would intensify the feeling of responsibility for the strengthening of togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and in the country as a whole.

This work would proceed in all the institutions of our political system. The Presidium set up a working group to prepare the basis for a discussion on topical questions of relations in the Serbian League of Communists.

Veli Deva, president of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, briefed the Presidium on the topical political situation in Kosovo and the activity of the League of Communists in intensifying the process of ideo-political differentiation and the establishment of responsibility. The Presidium voiced its support for this orientation, emphasizing the need for even more militant and resolute action by the League of Communists and all organized socialist forces in settling accounts with counterrevolutionary elements and in eliminating one's own shortcomings.

SOVIET NAVAL SHIPS 'UNOFFICIALLY' VISIT DUBROVNIK

LD271422 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1047 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Dubrovnik, 27 May (TANJUG)--A group of Soviet naval ships sailed into Dubrovnik today on an unofficial visit to the port and town of Dubrovnik. During the visit to the port the crew will visit the cultural and historical sights of the town.

BELGRADE RADIO REPORTS ON ANTI-SOVIETISM IN POLAND

AU271919 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] The Polish leadership warns about the occurrence of anti-Sovietism in the country and expresses its conviction that the entire Polish society will appraise the harm of such tendencies in the country. The warning has been issued by the Polish Council of Ministers, and as TANJUG reports, this is the first reaction of the Polish leadership in such a frank and resolute way. A statement issued on the government session in Warsaw says that cases have occurred recently of unjustified accusations and irresponsible demands being manifested, and even, it is stated, of insults to Soviet soldiers stationed in Poland.

The Polish Government also points out the growth of delinquency in the country, of disdain shown to public order organs and of a deterioration of conditions for preserving peace and order in the country.

VRHOVEC CONTINUES TOKYO VISIT; GOES TO PRC, DPRK

22 May Tokyo Talks

LD222356 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1739 GMT 22 May 81

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 22 May (TANJUG)--During the second round of today's talks in Tokyo, which were assessed as very meaningful and useful, Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Sunao Sonoda, Japanese foreign minister, expressed the need and mutual readiness for further promotion of economic relations between the two countries.

Before continuing his talks with Sonoda, Josip Vrhovec this afternoon met Rokosuke Tanaka, minister for international trade and industry, and Toshio Komoto, general director of the economic planning agency.

In his talks with them, and later with Sunao Sonoda, Vrhovec positively assessed the present development of economic relations between the two countries. He pointed out the positive experience of industrial cooperation, joint investments and appearance on third markets, saying they should be used more.

He also noted that Yugoslavia's deficit in the commodity exchange with Japan was the highest compared with other industrially developed countries. We suggested increased Yugoslav exports and a reduction in the trade imbalance as a healthy basis for long-term cooperation in which Yugoslavia is interested.

The leading Japanese ministers in charge of economy, Tanaka and Komoto, emphasized the importance of further economic cooperation and a readiness to overcome the imbalance and to create higher forms of cooperation. Sunao Sonoda added that he personally was prepared to strive to this end.

The importance of the Yugoslav-Japanese agreement on scientific and technological co-operation, which was signed today, was positively assessed in the talks.

After the talks on Yugoslav-Japanese relations, Vrhovec and Sonoda tonight continued their exchange of views, discussing important questions on international affairs and on economic relations in which the two countries can successfully cooperate.

Josip Vrhovec acquainted Sonoda with the stances of the nonaligned countries which will take part in the "North-South minisummit" in October this year in Mexico. He also emphasized the importance of the summit of leaders of the most industrially developed countries to be held in Ottawa, in which Japan will take part, for facilitating the beginning of global talks within the framework of the United Nations.

During the exchange of views on "North-South" relations and international affairs, both sides emphasized the importance of the "minisummit" in Mexico--which should be well prepared--and its informal character and the possibility of its contribution to the global talks within the framework of the United Nations for the solution of relations between the developed and developing countries and international economic problems.

Vrhovec and Sonoda also exchanged views on the solution of crises in southwest and Southeast Asia, and on the conflict between Iran and Iraq, for which they pointed out the need for a political solution in keeping with the principles of the United Nations charter and corresponding resolutions of the world organization. Both sides also considered that the United Nations has an important role to play in solving crises in Afghanistan and Kampuchea on the basis of the UN General Assembly resolution. Views were also exchanged on the situation in the Far East.

Sunao Sonoda reiterated Japan's wish that Yugoslavia, as a firm and stable country, continue its important constructive role in the international field and the nonaligned movement in the interest of world peace and stability.

Josip Vrhovec invited Sonoda to visit Yugoslavia, which he accepted with pleasure. He said he would take the first opportunity to do so. The cordial and open talks were continued at dinner which Sonoda gave in honor of the important guest from Yugoslavia. Toasts were exchanged.

Josip Vrhovec expressed thanks for the warm hospitality given him and said that he especially appreciated the talks which were cordial, sincere and useful. He also expressed thanks for the warm words about President Tito and Yugoslavia, adding that this was not only pleasant to hear, but encouraging.

Agreeing with Sonoda that the relations between Yugoslavia and Japan are developing positively, Vrhovec said that in this respect there were joyful as well as sad events which were mentioned by Sonoda. However, both were occasions for mutual expressions of deep sympathies and condolence and they entered the history of friendly relations and their constant development.

Josip Vrhovec said that on the basis of his interest in his short stay in Japan he was impressed by the ability of the Japanese people who have achieved great results. He wished his hosts further successes.

Josip Vrhovec emphasized that Yugoslovia and Japan, regardless of the difference in their geopolitical position, had something in common. He was convinced of this during the talks with his hosts. This is important, especially in the times in which we live. The desire for a firm and stable peace and equal security for all peoples is a firm basis for joint participation in the implementation of these aims.

Vrhovec PRC Stopover

LD252016 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1734 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 25 May (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia's federal secretary for foreign affairs, Josip Vrhovec, arrived here this evening while on a stopover on his way from Japan to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Vrhovec is due to leave tomorrow for an official and friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and return here on May 29 for an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of China.

Vrhovec's visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is of importance, above all, due to considering the non-aligned countries' activities and the situation in their movement whose active members are both Yugoslavia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This visit is also important on account of an exchange of views on bilateral relations since the two friendly countries, though very remote from each other, seek the (?increasingly) developed forms of cooperation.

Vrhovec's arrival in China is a development of importance for both countries, Wang Yuping deputy Chinese foreign minister, told TANJUG correspondent. Yuping welcomed Vrhovec at Beijing airport.

All-round and friendly cooperation between China and Yugoslavia, between the two parties and the two peoples has been developing continuously in recent years, Yuping pointed out.

China has expressed its support for the nonaligned movement and thinks of it as a factor of importance for safeguarding world peace and security and for establishing more equitable international relations. Yugoslavia's role in the mainstream of the movement and its contribution to safeguarding the original principles of the non-aligned movement are highly praised in Chinese statements.

There is a high degree of identity or similarity of Yugoslavia's and China's views on many problems in the present-day world and it can be expected that the forthcoming talks between the Yugoslav federal secretary and the Chinese leader will make possible a useful exchange of opinions on actions that should be taken for solving the existing crisis and improving the situation in the world.

Talks on bilateral relations based on respect for the principles of independence, soveriegnty and noninterference in internal affairs will also give a new impulse to the development of all-round cooperation and friendship between the two countries.

Visit to North Korea

For Pyongyang media accounts of the visit to North Korea by SFRY Foreign Secretary Vrhovec, see the North Korea section of the 27 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON GHANAIAN PRESIDENT VISIT

LD221712 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic in Serbo-Croatian 0945 GMT 22 May 81

[Joint SFRY-Ghanaian communique issued in Belgrade on 22 May on visit to SFRY by Ghanaian President Dr Hilla Limann]

[Text] Belgrade, 22 May (TANJUG)--Dr Hilla Limann, president of the Republic of Ghana paid an official friendly visit to the SFRY from 18 to 22 May 1981 at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency.

President Dr Hilla Limann and members of his entourage visited the Josip Broz Tito memorial complex and paid homage and laid flowers at President Tito's grave. President Limann also laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Mount Avala.

President Limann visited the Belgrade town assembly, where, at a formal session of the assembly, he was presented with a gold memorial plaque of the town of Belgrade.

President Dr Hilla Limann planted a tree of peace in the Park of Friendship.

Dr Hilla Limann, president of the Republic of Ghana, and members of his entourage visited the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina, briefed President Limann on the socioeconomic and cultural development of this republic and Radovan Vlajokovic, president of Vojvodina, briefed him on the developments and achievements of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

During his stay in Novi Sad, President Limann also visited the international agricultural fair.

During the talks between Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Dr Hilla Limann, president of the Republic of Ghana, a broad exchange of views took place on topical international problems and the promotion of bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

The Yugoslav-Ghanaian talks were attended on the Yugoslav side by Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Radoje Kontic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Laslo Bala, SFRY ambassador to the Republic of Ghana; Aleksandar Sokorac, chef de cabinet of the president of the SFRY Presidency; Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Mikivoje Maksic, international affairs counselor to the president of the SFRY Presidency;

And on the Ghanaian side by Dr I.K. Chinebuah, minister of foreign affairs; Prof George Benneh, minister of finance and economic planning; Joe Reindorf, minister of justice; Y.N.A. Agbesi, minister of agriculture; Dr A.M. Arthur, personal secretary to the president; Kofi Batsa, chairman of the Committee for Propaganda of the People's National Party; S.E. Ouarm, assistant minister of foreign affairs; J.A. Asmah, ambassador of the Republic of Ghana to the SFRY; Mrs Agenes Y Aggrey-Orlenas, head of the Department for Economic Relations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and I.K. Derby, counselor in the Ghanaian Embassy in the SFRY.

Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Dr Hilla Limann, president of the Republic of Ghana, accompanied by the ministers of foreign affairs, also held separate talks on questions of mutual interest.

Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Dr Hilla Limann, president of the Republic of Ghana, noted with satisfaction that the foundations for the high level of friendship and mutual trust between the two countries had been laid by Presidents Tito and Nkrumah. With their example of mutual friendship and understanding and their tireless struggle for peace, security and social progress in the world they had made a contribution to the establishment of lasting friendship and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Ghana and to increased understanding between peoples and countries.

Dr Hilla Limann, president of the Republic of Ghana, received Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. During their cordial and friendly meeting they held talks on the further development of relations and cooperation between the two countries and within the framework of the nonaligned movement.

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Dr I.K. Chinebuah, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Ghana, exchanged views on the forthcoming actions of nonaligned countries following the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries in New Delhi, in particular concerning topical problems in Africa.

Radoje Kontic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Prof George Benneh, minister of finance and economic planning, held talks on concrete questions concerning the further promotion of bilateral cooperation.

Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Dr Hilla Limann, president of the Republic of Ghana, carefully reviewed the state of bilateral relations. They stressed the importance played by the constant promotion of comprehensive bilateral cooperation for the further development and consolidation of friendly relations between the two nonaligned countries on the basis of independence, equality, sovereignty, mutual benefits and mutual respect. They noted in this connection that the high-level contacts maintained in the past and cooperation between sociopolitical and other organizations had made a significant contribution to the development of good relations between our two countries and that they should continue to be maintained.

The two sides briefed each other on current socioeconomic developments in the SFRY and the Republic of Ghana. They expressed satisfaction with the results so far achieved by our two countries in this field.

During the talks it was noted that economic cooperation has not kept abreast of the close and fruitful political relations and has not been consistent with real possibilities and needs. The two sides confirmed their readiness to devote special attention to broadening economic relations. To this end they reaffirmed their resolve to investigate ways to promote mutually beneficial close economic cooperation and to involve Yugoslav enterprises more broadly in the development of the Ghanaian economy. Agreement was expressed on the need to complete the agreed economic projects in the next period. Radoje Kontic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Prof George Benneh, minister of finance and economic planning, signed a protocol that sets out concrete projects for immediate and future cooperation in agriculture, transportation and energy project construction, the oil and timber industries, the exploitation of bauxite and other economic fields, with the appropriate delivery of Yugoslav installations.

The two sides agreed to continue the beneficial practice of maintaining a regular exchange of views at different levels on questions of interest to the two countries and to cooperate even more closely in the field of international activities.

Analyzing the international cooperation, Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Dr Hilla Limann, president of the Republic of Ghana, noted with concern the serious exacerbation of international relations caused by frequent pressures and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries, by the eruption of fresh hotbeds of crisis and failure to deal with existing ones, and by the world's political and economic problems. In this connection it was stressed that effective measures should be taken to solve the world's acute problems without delay on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter and the policy of nonalignment.

The two sides reaffirmed their countries' dedication to the original principles of the policy of nonalignment. They stressed the significance and role of the nonaligned movement as an irreplaceable and nonbloc factor in the struggle for more equitable international relations, cooperation based on equality, the peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts and the consolidation of world peace and security.

They agreed that it is indispensable to continue to strengthen constantly the unity of action, solidarity and cooperation of nonaligned countries in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, hegemonism and all other forms of subjugation, intervention, pressure and interference in the internal affairs of other countries. The two sides stressed the need for further efforts to settle conflicts between nonaligned countries by peaceful means and on the basis of consistent application of the principles of nonalignment.

They also expressed satisfaction with the results of the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries in New Delhi, which (a) reaffirmed the independent nonbloc character of the movement and thus created favorable conditions for greater involvement by nonaligned countries in settling the world's problems; and (b) strongly reaffirmed the original principles of the policy of nonalignment and the need to apply them consistently in international relations and in all crisis situations. This approach was further confirmed at the recently held extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau of Nonaligned Countries in Algiers, which was devoted to the question of Namibia.

The situation in Africa was considered with special attention. Stress was placed on the gravity and complexity of the problems facing the African countries in their struggle for the final liquidation of colonialism and neocolonialism, for more rapid social and economic development and for the consolidation of their independence and security.

Expressing their anxiety at the state of affairs in southern Africa, the two sides condemned the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia. They agreed that the international community should take steps urgently to implement the UN plan formulated in Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) to enable the people of Namibia to win their right to freedom, independence and territorial integrity. They reaffirmed their full support for the South-West Africa People's Organization as the only legitimate and authentic representative of the people of Namibia. They also welcomed the decision of the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Algiers and nonaligned countries' moves at the United Nations to reach the speediest possible just solution to this problem in keeping with the UN decisions.

They condemned most sharply the aggressive actions of the racist regime of South Africa against the neighboring countries' independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty. At the same time the two sides paid tribute to the frontline states for their sacrifices and their contribution to the liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa. They pointed out the need for support and assistance from the international community, especially from nonaligned countries, in eliminating the problems that result from the racist, aggressive policy of South Africa and colonial relations in this region. They also voiced their complete solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of South Africa against racism and apartheid in that country and emphasised their readiness to continue to extend support and assistance to the liberation movements of southern Africa.

Considering the situation in Chad, the two sides stressed the need for the peaceful settlement of this problem on the basis of the decisions of the OAU with the aim of preserving the independence and territorial integrity of this African country and its people's right to make their own decisions on domestic affairs.

The two sides support the struggle of the people of Western Sahara, under the leadership of Polisario, for its right to self-determination and independence, in keeping with the UN Charter and the decisions adopted by the OAU and the nonaligned movement.

In connection with the situation in Europe and the Mediterranean, the two sides stressed that the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has opened fresh prospects for further promoting all-European relations and stability on the continent, which is of great significance for strengthening international security, stability and the policy of detente. They pointed out that stability in Europe, where the blocs confront each other most directly, is of exceptional importance for the stability of the entire world. In this connection the two sides stressed the need for Europe's contribution to reaching general international stability, strengthening universal detente and reaching just solutions for the world's major crises. In this context they positively appraised the activity of European nonaligned and neutral countries and welcomed their role in efforts to overcome bloc confrontations on European soil and further consolidate the policy of nonalignment in Europe.

With regard to the Middle East, the two sides condemned Israel's aggressive policy and pointed out the serious global consequences of this crisis for peace and security in the world. They stressed the need for a just solution on the basis of Israeli withdrawl from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem, and of recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to the establishment of the sovereign Palestinian state on national soil. They noted that the present dangerous exacerbation of the situation in Lebanon is the result of the failure to resolve this crisis and of the continuation of Israel's aggressive policy.

Expressing anxiety about the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, the two sides stressed the need to end this conflict and solve the disputed problems by negotiation, on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter and nonaligned policy.

The two sides expressed anxiety at the situation in southeast and southwest Asia. They expressed the view that the existence of hotbeds of crisis in this region represents a serious threat to both regional and international peace and security. They expressed their conviction that political solutions should be found for the crisis in Kampuchea and Afghanistan in keeping with the principles of the UN Charter and nonaligned policy and in keeping with the attitudes formulated in UN General Assembly resolutions and the New Delhi ministerial conference of nonaligned countries.

The two sides expressed anxiety at the constant deterioration of the international economic situation owing to inequitable economic relations and the ceaseless widening of the gap between the developed and developing countries, which poses very serious threats to international relations as a whole. Stressing the close interdependence between political and economic problems, they emphasized the need for urgent concrete and comprehensive measures, including global talks, to settle the world's economic difficulties and build the new international economic order. They also stressed the need to promote mutual cooperation between nonaligned and developing countries and to strengthen collective self-reliance, in keeping with the decisions adopted at various meetings of nonaligned countries.

Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Dr Hilla Limann, president of the Republic of Ghana, expressed satisfaction at the fact that this visit has taken place and agreed that such personal contacts and exchanges of views at the highest level are exceptionally beneficial and useful. Emphasizing that current bilateral relations are characterized by traditional friendship and cordiality, they stressed the need for both sides to exert further efforts to promote comprehensive cooperation between the SFRY and the Republic of Ghana.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that President Limann's visit and his talks with SFRY Presidency President Sergej Kraigher and other prominent Yugoslav personalities had taken place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

They confirmed the identity or closeness of views and appraisals by Yugoslavia and Ghana concerning all the questions discussed. The visit was jointly appraised as a significant contribution to friendship and understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

Dr Hilla Limann, president of the Republic of Ghana, expressed his gratitude to Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, for the heartfelt welcome and hospitality extended to him and his entourage, which reflected the friendship between the peoples of Yugoslavia and Ghana. President Limann invited the president of the SFRY Presidency to visit Ghana. The invitation was accepted which [as received] pleasure.

Limann Press Conference

LD221030 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0914 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 22 May (TANJUG)--Ghana President Dr Hilla Limann has highly assessed the results of his visit to Yugoslavia and the accords reached on further strengthening traditionally friendly relations between the two non-aligned countries, relations whose firm foundations were laid by Presidents Dr Kwame Nkrumah and Tito. The Ghana head of state described his talks with Presidency of Yugoslavia President Sergej Kjraigher and other Yugoslav officials as very useful and constructive.

At the press conference held just prior to leaving Belgrade, President Limann underlined that Ghana and Yugoslavia have identical views on all major problems confronting the present-day world and, especially, the non-aligned and other developing countries.

We are strongly committed to peace, stability and security in the world, the Ghana head of state said and added that Ghana will, together with Yugoslavia and all other non-aligned countries, continue actively to work for the realization of these goals and the preservation of the authentic principles of non-alignment.

The Ghana president said that in the very complex and aggravated world situation as is the one today, it is particularly important that the non-aligned countries expand and diversify their mutual economic cooperation and that they act united and persist in their demands for inaugurating global north-south negotiations as soon as possible. President Limann underlined the importance of the solution of all problems in dispute and conflicts by peaceful means and by means of [word indistinct] detente between the East and the West and beyond, in all parts of the world. In this context, Dr Limann particularly drew attention to the danger of small countries being pulled into conflicts between the big powers and blocs.

GDR'S MARGOT HONECKER MEETS WITH BANOVIC IN BELGRADE

LD261316 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2023 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 25 May (ADN)--Margot Honecker, SED Central Committee member and GDR minister of education, opened talks in Belgrade with Luka Banovic, member of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia. They informed each other of the main trends, problems and experience in the development of socialist education systems in both countries and stressed the need to use each other's experience in the efficient training of cadres and to develop cooperation. They discussed the general situation in their countries and described GDR-Yugoslav cooperation in the education field as useful.